

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLVI] No. 43 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN.

GET THE HABIT.

MEET ME AT
MADILL'S.

YOU PAY LESS HERE.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

The Season's Triumph in Dress Goods, Silks and Cloakings.

The enormous increase in our Dress Goods business reflects in a measure the character of the stock, the superb elegance of the new fabrics, and the widely different range of styles. No single assortment in this district is in the same class as this in distinctive quality and supremely good values. Large contracts, made long in advance, give us control of the best new things at prices below the market, and while Dress Goods of all sorts are costing more to make we're selling as though nothing unusual had happened. Quality is the key-note of Silks and Dress Goods, as well as Cloakings, and each season we put the standard a notch higher. You can be sure of what your getting if you buy here. Salespeople to serve you that are competent. You will not be confronted with the old "gag" "you may exchange it if you change your mind and get your money back," or "WE CAN SEND AND GET IT FOR YOU," or something along those lines. There is not a buyer that would care to buy an article that has laid in some person's home for three or four years and then brought back and exchanged. This practice is being done in some stores. We employ salespeople born of the knowledge which up-to-date merchandising requires.

These are among the goods in quick demand—new Novelty Suitings in stripes, checks and plaids, Priestley's Broadcloths and Paneaus in pretty greens, browns, navys, blues, wines, burgundy's, bronze, plum, black etc., 75c to \$2.00 yard, 54 in. and 56 in. wide.

A complete stock of Velvets in every shade and black 75c and \$1.00. Velvetens 25c, 40c, and 50c.

CARPETS.

A fresh consignment of Carpets and Rugs just opened and ready for your inspection. The newest colorings and designs in best English and France Brussels in latest designs for fall of 1907. Also a large showing of Rugs including exclusive colorings and designs, only sold by us. Having a man in the market this year we can give you first prices in everything pertaining to floor coverings.

NOTIONS.

These cool evenings will bring to your mind the need of fall weight gloves and hosiery. Our stock is full up of the best and most desirable styles and weaves in hosiery ranging in price from 25c to 75c pair. All-wool gloves, the newest shades in every length and style. See our special line of driving gloves. We are sole agents for the most elegant lines in Napanee. You only get PEWNYS GLOVES from us.

KNITTING YARNS.

We were never in a better position to supply your wants for you than now. Our stock this season comes to you direct from the makers.

"WHEELING YARN in grey, white and black, good, serviceable and hard wearing, can't be beat. 50c per lb., n Cardinal 60c per lb.

"SPECIAL FINGERING"—A nice glossy Scotch Fingering, made from long combed Cotswold wools, in black only, 75c per lb.

"LEADER FINGERING"—A better quality than the "special" made from better and glossier stock, almost impossible to break, in black and oxford, 90c per lb., cardinal and navy \$1.00 per lb.

"ORKNEY FINGERING"—An unshrinkable pure wool yarn in black only, almost equal to "Beehive" \$1 25 lb

"GRAMPIAN FINGERING"—This is the quality we recommend above all others—bought by our Mr. J. S. Madill while in Scotland, direct from the place where NORVAL fed his father's flocks on the Gampian Hills—fully equal to "Beehive" in our estimation, \$1 40 per lb.

"BEEHIVE FINGERING"—Black, in 3 ply and 4 ply, oxford grey, natural, pink, 10c an ounce, navy and cardinal 12 1/2c an ounce.

"SAXONY YARNS" and SHETLAND FLOSS in all desirable shades—2 qualities of each.

Make this your headquarters before you spend any of your good money for Knitting Yarns.

WINTER UNDERWEAR

All Grades. All Sizes
and all Weights.

If there is one thing this store is more particular about than another it is in the selection of Underwear. It matters not what price you buy—you are sure of the best garment sold in Canada at the price.

"Tiger Brand" Cotton Fleece, lined extra heavy, 50c.

Wool lined at 75c and \$1.00.

Heavy Wool Underwear at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and up to \$2.50.

You are safe buying at our store. If you are not perfectly satisfied with anything you have bought bring it back at once and your money will be refunded.

J. L. BOYES,

ODESSA FAIR.

Good weather greeted the fair this year, and a record attendance was the result. The exhibits were as usual first class, and numerous. Following is the Prize List:

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS I—DRAUGHT HORSES.

Judges—C A Anderson, G W Bell
Stallion—W A Potter, G G Simpkins
Span horses—C W Neville, Bert Seaton
3 year-old gelding or mare—P E R Miller
2-year-old colt—P E R Miller, Daly Boyce

Foal of 1907—S G Hogle

CLASS II—GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Stallion—Norman Snider
Span horses—Jno Valentine, Daly Boyce
3-year-old—W M Clark, P E R Miller
2 year-old—Daly Boyce, Thos Graham
1-year-old—J C Johnston
Foal of 1907—Daly Boyce, J C Johnston

CLASS III—CARRIAGE HORSES

Stallion—Robt Smith
Span carriage horses—R W Aylsworth
Single carriage horse—A H Hagerman, A Stover

3-year-old gelding or mare—Daly Boyce
2-year-old—S Hogle, Jno Valentine
Foal of 1907—C Montgomery, Daly Boyce

CLASS IV—ROADSTER, TROTTER OR PACING.

Roadster stallion—W A Potter
Span roadster horses—J A Carroll, Harry Jones
Single roadster horse—Jno Hagerman
3-year-old colt—Jno Valentine, R H Peters

Foal of 1907—R W Aylsworth, Wm Clark

CLASS VI—CATTLE—MILKING BREED

Bull, any age—Jno Valentine, R J Valentine

"BEEHIVE FINGERING"—Black, in 3 ply and 4 ply, oxford grey, natural, pink, 10c an ounce, navy and cardinal 12½c an ounce.

"SAXONY YARNS" and SHETLAND FLOSS in all desirable shades—2 qualities of each.

Make this your headquarters before you spend any of your good money for Knitting Yarns.

(DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT)

Ready-to-wears Style and distinction in Ladies', Misses, and Children's Fall Coats.

Everything that artistic taste or ingenuity could suggest has been employed in the making of our new Fall Coats. Style, fashion, material, trimmings, linings, workmanship and values, have reached that degree of perfection, it is well nigh impossible to improve. They are so permeated with choice terms of general excellence that nothing short of high-class lady tailors can equal them, and they don't even pretend to at our prices.

Fancy French Broadcloth Coats in pretty shades of green, fawn, cardinal, black & tuscany, lined to the waist, and some lined to the bottom with satin in blending colors. These garments are Paris models and brought to us by our buyer, Mr. J. S. Madill. They are beautifully trimmed with silk braid, self strapping in scrolls and different designs on inlaid pan velvet. The cuff is also elegantly trimmed with silk braid, with and without collar.

\$12.00, \$15.00 and \$23.00

On Sale Saturday 9 a.m.

312 yards only splendid quality Broadcloth in navy, blue, Myrtle, green and black. Also navy blue and black all-wool Cheviott, 54 in. wide, our big sellers this season, but the line of shades are broken and the remaining shades will be cleared, regular 75c, on Saturday, 9 a.m., 58c to clear.

(DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT)

1000 yards Lace, the very best quality of Laces, broken lots taken from our large stock, and will be cleared at a fraction, consisting of newest styles in cream, Paris, black, black and white, and white shades in cotton, silk, etc., width from 2 inch to 7 inch, beautiful designs, regular 15c to \$160 per yard.

For a Saturday morning hummer 9c per yard, or \$1.00 per doz. yards.

It pays to
Pay for Quality



We're the House
with
the Goods

THE - DOMINION - BANK Is Open Saturdays

from 9 a. m. to 3 p.m.
and from 7 to 9
in the Evening.

DUDLEY L. HILL,
Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.

Department of Music.

V. P. Hunt, A. A. G. O., Director, Graduate of Royal Conservatory, Leipzig, Germany.
Free staff of Specialists in PIANO, PIPE ORGAN, VOICE, VIOLIN, and THEORY OF MUSIC.

Toronto Conservatory and University Exams held annually in the College Buildings.
Over 300 successful Candidates in five years.
College re-opens Sept. 10th.
Send for special music and College catalogue.

Address
PRINCIPAL DYER.

The Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., Limited.

Rochester, N. Y. Thousand Islands.

Steamers **NORTH KING AND CASPIAN**, commencing 22nd June leave Deseronto daily except Monday, at 9 55 p. m. for Belleville, Canal Bridge, Brighton and Port of Rochester, N. Y. Returning will arrive at 4 55 a. m. same days and leave for Picton, Bay of Quinte ports, Kingston and Thousand Islands. For further information apply to:

E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
General Manager, Agent,
Kingston, Napanee.

NOTICE !

Change of Route and
Time Table

STR. REINDEER,

—IN EFFECT—

**MONDAY, JUNE 3rd
1907.**

The Reindeer will run on the former route of Str. Jessie Bain on and after Monday, June 3rd, 1907.

Leaving—
Napanee for Deseronto and Picton at 6.30 a.m.
Picton for Deseronto at 8.50 a.m.
Deseronto for Picton at 2.00 p.m.
Picton for Deseronto and Napanee at 4.00 p.m.
Connecting with all G. T. R. Trains East and West, also B. of Q. Trains at Deseronto; C. O. R. Trains at Picton, and Str. Ella Ross for Belleville, Trenton, and upper bay ports.
On morning trip up Steamer will call at Glen Island and Gladsora, returning passengers or these points on 4 p.m. trip out of Picton.

Genuine Bargains Are Here.

Call and see, and if not, you need not buy at all.
Everything you need for presents in—

Watches and Clocks,

Cut Glass and China.
Great Values.

**Brooches, Necklets,
Locketts, Chains,
Bracelets,
Solid Gold Rings from
\$1.50 upwards.**

**Everything Genuine
Bargains.**

Marriage Licenses and Confidential.

F. CHINNECK'S
THE STORE OF QUALITY,
Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Coal Oil, Gas and Gasoline Stoves
M. S. MADOLE.

3-year-old colt—Jno Valentine, R H Peters
Foal of 1907—R W Aylsworth, Wm Clark

CLASS VI—CATTLE—MILKING BREED

Bull, any age—Jno Valentine, R J Valentine
Milk cow—Harry Jones, Jno Valentine
Heifer, 2-year-old—Jno Valentine, Harry Jones
Heifer, 1 year-old—Jno Valentine, R Anglin
Heifer calf of 1907—Jno Valentine, R Anglin
Bull calf of 1907—Jno Valentine

CLASS VII—SWINE

Boar—Sam Hogle, P E R Miller
Brood Sow—S G Hogle, 1st and 2nd
Pig of 1907—S G Hogle, P E R Miller
Sow pig of 1907—S G Hogle, P E R Miller

CLASS VIII—SHEEP—COARSE WOOL

Ram—Jno Valentine, R J Valentine
Ram of 1907—Jno Valentine, C W Neville
Ewe—C W Neville, Jno Valentine
2 shearing ewes—C W Neville, 1st and 2nd
Ewe of 1907—C W Neville, 1st and 2nd
Shearing ram—C W Neville, 1st and 2nd

CLASS IX—SHEEP—FINE WOOL

Ram—Jas Dawson, Jno Valentine
Shearing ram—P E R Miller, James Dawson
Ram of 1907—Jas Dawson, Jno Valentine
Ewe—C W Neville, Jas Dawson
2 shearing ewes—C W Neville, 1st and 2nd
Ewe of 1907—Jno Valentine, C W Neville

CLASS X—POULTRY

Buff Oringtons—R H Peters, J C Johnston
Plymouth Rocks—Daly Boyce, P E R Miller
White Leghorns—P E R Miller, R J Valentine
Ducks—Daly Boyce, Jos B Smith
Turkeys—Guy Smith
Geese—Daly Boyce, 1st and 2nd
Three hens and rooster—Daly Boyce, P E R Miller
Brown Leghorn—P E R Miller, J C Johnston
Wyandottes—Daly Boyce, P E R Miller

CLASS XI—GRAIN SEED

Bushel spring wheat—Daly Boyce
Bushel fall wheat—P E R Miller, C W Neville
Bushel peas—P E R Miller, Guy Smith
Bushel oats—Daly Boyce, 1st and 2nd
Bushel Buckwheat—P E R Miller, Daly Boyce
Half bushel clover seed, 1906—C W Neville, J B Smith
Bushel timothy seed of 1907—Daly Boyce, P E R Miller
Peck beans—R W Aylsworth, Daly Boyce
Rick corn, one dozen ears—Daly Boyce

CLASS XII—DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese, not less than ten pounds—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller
Quart or over maple syrup, in glass jar—Daly Boyce, P E R Miller
Half dozen hen's eggs, by weight—Daly Boyce, W M Clark
Butter, not less than three pound roll—J C Johnston, L Aylsworth
Loaf bread—R W Aylsworth, S Denyes

CLASS XIII—VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND ROOTS

Half bushel potatoes—Wm Clark, Jno Valentine
Half bushel Turnips—Guy Smith, Jos B Smith
Half bushel carrots—Jno Valentine, Daly Boyce
Half bushel table beets—Daly Boyce, R J Valentine
Half bushel onions—Daly Boyce
Two heads cabbage—Daly Boyce, W M Clark

(Continued on Page 4)

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by ALL DEALERS.

Corn-off, takes off corns and warts too, 15c at Wallace's Drug Store.

THE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th 1907

Report re Typhoid Fever in Napanee.

The following report from Dr. Bell, of the Provincial Board of Health, was read at the meeting of the town council on Monday evening. This report should be carefully read by every citizen, as it is a matter of grave importance. The council have delayed any action in the matter until the next council meeting, and in the meantime this letter will give the citizens an idea of the state of affairs as they exist in the opinion of a competent health officer:

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, OF ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN,—

On August 1st by the direction of your secretary, I visited the town of Napanee to report on a recent outbreak of Typhoid Fever.

I learned that since the last week of June there have been forty cases, and that twenty-one of the first cases had used water from the same well which has since been closed. I was driven over the town by the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Cowan, Dr. Stratton and other members of the Board of Health, and had the water and sewerage systems pointed out to me. After seeing these and getting some further information regarding water supply, it was not difficult to locate the source of the trouble, although there may be other contributing causes.

The main supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes is derived from shallow wells ten or twelve feet deep, receiving the surface water and the drainage or seepage from shallow sewers or rather loose stone drains into which were discharging numerous water closets. These drains are on several residential streets and are nothing more than elongated cesspools as there is very little flow from them as they extend to the river. They were originally intended only for surface drainage, but unfortunately permission has been given for closet connection. Only after rain storms do they discharge freely at several points into the river, while in the interval the contents soak through the bottoms and sides and pollute the wells. In one or two instances the drains are partly tile and partly loose stone, and one portion not being large enough to carry off the flow from the other after heavy rain, there is an overflow much to the inconvenience and annoyance of several sufferers, the stench creating a great nuisance as well as health being endangered. This contamination of the domestic water supply is an sure accounts for the epidemic. However I may add that there is a public supply of water, said not to be used for domestic purposes, beyond washing, etc., but this supply is also contaminated. It is taken from above the Fall towards the upper end of the town, and conveyed through a flume built up with loose stone on its sides to the pump house. On its way it receives a large amount of seepage from houses, etc., on its upper side, and also some private drains above the falls. This water was admittedly not fit for use, but as it looks clear coming from the taps, the probability is that it is occasionally used for drinking or culinary purposes. This supply is moreover further polluted occasionally in the event of fire, when the water is pumped directly from the river in the vicinity of some of the sewer outlets. I myself saw floaters and paper from closets around the outlet of one of the sewers in the centre of the town. As there is scarcely any perceptible current in the river, it becomes little more than an open cesspool.

There is said to be a tidal flow up stream daily, increased very much at times by the wind raising the water. I was told some-

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,
October 7th, 1907

Council met in regular session Monday evening, Mayor Herman Ming, presiding.

Present—Reeve Lowry and Councillors Graham, Simpson, Kimmerly and Denison.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Messrs J. R. Dafoe and W. T. Waller, that as the council has not yet appointed a commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Dafoe's resignation, which was tendered at the suggestion of the town solicitor, in order to make it possible for the Electric Light Commissioners to deal with their offer to supply current for lighting purposes, they take it for granted that the council do not favor the commissioners acceptance of the offer, and therefore withdraw the offer to supply current at price named. Filed.

From R. S. Kelsch stating that he had made a final examination of the electric light plant and found everything perfect, and would recommend that final payment, due Robb Engineering Co., be paid. Fyled.

The Clerk was instructed to write the Robb Engineering Co that thirty days from the date of the final examination of the plant they may draw on the town for the balance of their account, \$4,100, less an account of \$89.50 held by the town against the above mentioned company.

A lengthy report from the Chief Health Officer of Ontario relating to the outbreak of typhoid fever in Napanee this summer was read by the clerk, and ordered laid on the table.

The by-law for the appointment of an Electric Light Commissioner was again laid on the shelf until the next meeting of council, the excuse given being the absence of two members of the council.

Wm Rankin was appointed tax collector for the year 1907, at a salary of \$200. His bonds for the faithful performance of the said duties was fixed at \$8000. He was also allowed \$10.00 for postage.

Moved by Councillors Graham and Simpson that the Fire Water and Light Committee be instructed to examine the old lock-up and report, as regards to having it put in shape for a public gymnasium. Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

W. A. Grange.....	\$ 3 35
Electric Light Commissioners.....	81 33
Wm. Loucks.....	23 75
Citizens' Band.....	31 25
Wm. Templeton.....	55 75
J. L. Boyes.....	1 00
Geo. Greer.....	2 00
John Vine.....	88 50
Ed. Vine.....	60 00

The following accounts were referred to committees: Chas. Pollard, \$7.50, Poor and Sanitary with power to act; S. Howard, \$85.50, Town property with power to act; R. J. Wales, 25c, Streets with power to act; M. S. Madole, \$10.00, Poor and Sanitary with power to act.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$228.00. Council adjourned.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolent tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

DRY MILL WOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—

The farm of the late Stephen Roblin, 3rd Concession of Adolphustown, containing 100 acres, of first class land, good frame house, extra good barn. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of J. F. ROBLIN, Deering Office, Market Square, Napanee. 3sep

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province. Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

I.C.E. Ice season is here. First comer first served.

S. CASEY DENISON,

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in the Township of Kingston, western Adolphustown, in the County of Frontenac, being s4 lot No. 15, 7th concession, 104 acres, and part lot 15, 6th concession, 18 acres, making 122 acres (more or less). Has a good stone house, barn and stables. Well fenced, well watered, most of the farm well seeded, with a good school house and church on next farm. Within two miles of Wilton, six miles from Harrowsmith, sixteen miles from Napanee, and eighteen miles from Kingston. Would like to sell the farm this fall. Allow the purchaser to do fall plowing and give possession of the buildings 1st March next. For price and particulars apply to SAMUEL MARTIN, owner, on the premises, Wilton P. O. 42p
Dated October 3rd, 1907.

FURS

Furs made and remodelled in First-Class Style. Prices Reasonable, and Work Guaranteed.

Ladies' & Gents' Coats

MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of Furs, Pelts, Heads, Tails and Trimmings for sale.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBINSON,

43-4m Corner Richard and Mill streets.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF GRAZING LANDS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Saturday, October 26th,

1907
at Yanch's Hotel, in the Village of Flinton, in the said Township of Kaladar, at the hour of

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY OPENING

Fall and Winter
Millinery Opening

Saturday, Sept. 28th
and Following Days.

If you are unable to come on Saturday, do so at your leisure. It will be time well spent.

The Leading Millinery House.

LOST OR STRAYED—A White and Brown Cocker Bitch. Owner may have same by applying to CHIEF OF POLICE GRAHAM, and paying expenses.

FOUND—On the fair grounds, a small purse containing a small sum of money. Owner may have same by applying to CHIEF OF POLICE GRAHAM.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on SATURDAY, THE 12th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1907, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands:—

All and Singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox & Addington, being composed of the north fifty acres of the west half of lot number Three in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Richmond. On the premises are erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn, drive house and hog pen.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN ENGLISH,
Vendor's Solicitor,
33d
Dated at Napanee, September 11th, 1907.

VOTERS' LIST, 1907—Municipality of Town of Napanee, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Acts, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the said revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipal

the vicinity of some of the sewer outlets. I myself saw floaters and paper from closets around the outlet of one of the sewers in the centre of the town. As there is scarcely any perceptible current in the river, it becomes little more than an open cesspool.

There is said to be a tidal flow up stream daily, increased very much at times by the wind, raising the water I was told sometimes two feet and carrying the sewage up almost to the fall, and thus the intake for fire purposes, and this vile water is what is then freely used to quench fires and saturate all the surroundings. It is only a wonder the town has escaped a fatal epidemic as long as it has.

However this is not all, no less than three cow buyers are allowed to exist in town for twenty or more head of cattle each, one of them in the very centre of the town where there is much filth and sewage, and also hog pens owned by the G. T. Railway, within a few yards of the station and close enough to be a nuisance to many citizens, which are occupied by hundreds of hogs every day or two for several hours, this being one of the leading shipping centres in Ontario.

Before leaving town I met with the Board of Health and advised that the connections of W. Cs. with the present drains—I cannot call them sewers—be abolished, also all pit closets be abolished and prohibited as it is impossible to prevent contamination of the wells from them; that a system of dry earth closets be established with public scavenging; that the present piece meal method of building drains cease, and that an extensive plan for sewerage, modern and up to date to cover the whole town be adopted, and then proceeded with as rapidly as possible as the finances of the town will permit; that the nuisances mentioned be removed from the town. I also urged that another source of water be sought for, where a pure and uncontaminated public supply can be obtained, and the temptation to use the present water will be removed, and also because the shallow wells now in use are a source of danger under any circumstances in a populated town.

I hope I have not spoken too strongly regarding the conditions I found, but what might have been considered sufficient for a rural village forty or fifty years ago, is absolutely out of the question for a modern town of the present day.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. BELL,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

August 7th, 1907.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by—T. B. Wallace.

100, Moor and Sanitary with power to act.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$228.90. Council adjourned.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresoleum tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Hot Water Bottles.

Wallace's Drug Store has the agency for the best Hot Water Bottle on the market, one that gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. We can also give you one at 98c. See both kinds before you buy—T. B. Wallace, Pharm. B., The Prescription Druggist.
2 ounces Genuine Bland's Iron Tonic Pills 25c at Wallace's Drug Store.

COLLINS BAY.

The Presbyterians hold their services in the Methodist church, starting on Sunday, October 9th.

Miss Mabel Howard attended the school teachers' convention at Napanee on Thursday and Friday last.

Miss Florence Lossee attended the wedding of Miss Laura Purdy and G. Gibson, on Wednesday.

O. Buck and family, of Sillsville, have moved into H. Rankin's house

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

APPLES WANTED!

Evaporating Apples
Wanted at

COLLIER BROS'. EVAPORATOR

Formerly old Soap Works

Next Reindeer Dock.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID

Apples may be delivered at any of the docks along the bay and will be called for by Str. Reindeer.

COLLIER BROS.

5c. "WONDERLAND" 5c.

NEXT DRAWING

will be held Wednesday Oct. 16th, at 9.30, for a handsome Eight-Day Clock, purchased from F. Chinneck, Jeweller, and now on exhibition in their window.

Every purchaser of 5c admission ticket will receive a coupon at all performances up to evening of drawing.

Drawings held weekly.

Winning number and name will be published in this paper every week

The winner of the Hanging Library Lamp was Master John Booth, Bridge street west—winning coupon number 462 D. Numbers drawn were 936 C., 578 C., 445 D., 622 C., 902 C., 254 D., and 34 D. On this occasion the 8th number was declared by a Ladies Committee.

Complete change of Programme every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

Open Evenings at 7 o'clock. Tuesday, Children's Day, Admission 2c. Open Saturday commencing at 2 p.m.

NEW FEATURE—Mr. Frank Bartlett, a very sweet singer, will sing the Illustrated Songs.

THE TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Saturday, October 26th,

1907

at Yanch's Hotel, in the Village of Fijnton, in the said Township of Kaladar, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following lands: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Township of Kaladar, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, and being composed of lot number twelve (12) in the (8th) concession of the said Township of Kaladar, having and reserving thereout and therefrom the merchantable timber and trees standing, lying and being upon the said lands, also the minerals in, upon or under said lands, with the right to enter upon said lands and cut and remove said timber and trees, and dig for, mine and remove said minerals. Also the right to flood said lands, also all lumbering and river driving rights and privileges; also to make and use roads and other erections upon said lands for any and all of the purposes aforesaid, and reserving also the railway rights of way over and across said lands heretofore granted to the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company by deed.

For further particulars apply to
HERINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
43c Napanee, Ontario.

Dated this 7th day of October, A.D., 1907.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.

RESERVE \$4,000,000

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR. H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same. Interest payable quarterly, on the last days of February, May, August and November. Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

Horse blankets, halters, horse brushes, mitts, and gloves at lowest prices for good goods.

HOYLE & SON.

Mr. Geo. Morton, a Kingston machinist, laughed so heartily at a practical joke played on a fellow workman that he cracked a rib and injured the lining of a rib.

Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating a specialty.
M. S. Madole.

and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Acts, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the said revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, and at Municipal Elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office, at Napanee, on the 3rd day of October, A. D., 1907, and remains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

WILLIAM A. GRANGE,

Clerk of the Town of Napanee.

Dated October 3rd, A.D., 1907.

APPLES WANTED!

GENTLEMEN,—

As soon as your Evaporating Apples are ready to pick I want them. I can and

WILL PAY MORE THAN ANY OTHER BUYER

for the same quality of fruit delivered at my evaporator, foot of West street.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

LOCAL SALESMAN WANTED

FOR NAPANEE AND ADJOINING COUNTRY

To represent

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

A permanent situation for the right man, for whom the territory will be reserved. Pay weekly. Free equipment. Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON.

Fonthill Nurseries

(over 800 Acres)

Toronto, Ontario.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA NAPANEE BRANCH.

R. G. H. TRAVERS, Manager.

Every customer's account is looked upon as our best account—There is no discrimination.

This Bank is open every Saturday Evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, as well as during daily Banking Hours.

School Children are welcome to our Savings Department.

Merchants, Professional Men, Farmers, Stock Raisers, Manufacturers, Housekeepers—are all asked to use our Bank.

INTEREST PAID 4 TIMES A YEAR.

G. T. PACIFIC TERMINUS

The Port of Kitimat May Be Chosen Temporarily.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: Recent reports from the north have given rise to a great amount of speculation with regard to the G.T.P. proposed terminals at Prince Rupert. The manner in which the properties at that point are being handled and the secrecy with which the operations are being carried on by them have served to strengthen the belief that within a short time something of a radical nature will be announced. For some time past the belief has been growing that another port will be developed for handling G. T. P. business at Pacific terminals, before the development of Prince Rupert is proceeded with. It is claimed by men who have made a careful study of the situation up the north shore, and who know the lay of the land there, that in all probability a port will be opened at the head of Kitimat arm, for handling construction material and supplies. This belief is based on several circumstances, and is being backed strongly by men who have invested in properties in that locality. In the first place the cost of constructing the line connecting the upper waters of the Skeena with the Fraser, via the Bulkley River, the Ne-

chaco and their branches, will be tremendous, running into the millions for construction alone. This does not include the cost of transporting the supplies. The second point in the contention is that rumor has it that the G. T. P. is looking for the possession of a charter for a railway up the Kitimat valley, which was granted some time ago. The grade through this valley is an easy one, less than one per cent., and would cut off a considerable length of most difficult construction. From the head water of the Kitimat there would be no great difficulty in locating a line to connect with the east slope of the Rockies.

The adoption of Kitimat would shorten the route by about fifty miles, resulting in a consequent reduction in the cost of construction, while entailing a longer sea voyage to reach its more inland waters.

Expenditures which have already been made at Prince Rupert indicate that it will not be abandoned, though its development may be delayed. It is understood that G. T. P. officials are attempting to get possession of more suitable land at the head of the arm and those on the ground are reluctant to part with their holdings.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Wheat—No. 2 white, 98c outside; No. 2 red or mixed, 97c to 97½c.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2, \$1.08½, lake ports.

Barley—Firm, 65c to 70c, according to grade.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50c; mixed, 49c outside.

Rye—75c outside.

Peas—Quiet at 85c outside.

Corn—No. 2 yellow American, 74c to 75c; Toronto freights; No. 2 yellow, 73½c; No. 2 mixed 72½c.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.85 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brand, \$5.80; second patent, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.25.

Bran—\$21.50 to \$22.50 in bulk outside; shorts, \$21.50 to \$25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market firm, with good demand.

Creamery: prints 24c to 25c

do solids 22c to 23c

Dairy prints 22c to 24c

do solids 19c to 20c

Cheese—Steady at 13c for large and 12½c for twins in job lots here.

Eggs—20c to 21c in case lots.

Poultry—Chicken, live chickens, are quoted at 8c to 9c, and hens from 6c to 7c.

Ducks, 7½c to 8c.

Potatoes—Easterns are quoted at 70c to 75c in car lots on track, and Ontarios at 65c to 70c.

Baled Hay—Steady at \$16 to \$17 in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Steady at \$9 to \$9.50 on track.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$8.75 for lightweights and \$8.25 for heavies.

Pork—Short cut, \$22.75 to \$23 for barrels; mess, \$20 to \$21.

Lard—Firm; tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12c; pails, 12½c.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15c to 15½c; hams, 11½c to 12c; hams, 11½c.

No. 2 red, \$1.04½ elevator; No. 2 red, \$1.06½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.17½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.08½ f.o.b. afloat.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 8.—Wheat—Spring firm: No. 1 Northern, \$1.12½; Winter firm: No. 2 red, \$1.02. Corn—Lower: No. 2 white 66½c; No. 2 yellow, 67½c. Oats Firm: No. 2 mixed, 50½c; No. 2 white, 51½c. Barley—\$1.06 to \$1.10. Rye—No. 2, 91½c. Canal freights—Steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Heavy deliveries of cattle, mostly of inferior quality, were received at the Western Market to-day. The market for the poor classes was overcrowded and dull, with an easier feeling. The prices of canners went down to ¾ of a cent per lb. The export trade continued at a standstill. Sheep and lambs held pretty steady in price. The deliveries were 150 cars, containing 2,230 cattle, 3,765 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs and 260 calves.

Export cattle continued slow of sale, except for butchering purposes. Best exporters' cattle, \$4.75 to \$4.90 per cwt.; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$4.80; light and medium, \$4 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Good butchers' cattle sold up to \$1.65 per cwt., and select lots brought \$1.70 to \$1.80; medium to fair cattle, in loads, were saleable around \$3.75 to \$1.10 per cwt. Fair to choice cows ranged from \$3 to \$4 per cwt.

Distillery feeders and bulls were wanted. Quotations ranged from \$3.20 to \$3.50 per cwt. for steers, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for bulls.

Trade was quiet in milch cows. Quotations ranged from \$20 to \$50 each.

Lambs sold at \$4 to \$5.70; ewes at \$1.25 to \$1.40, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Choice hogs continued steady. Selects sold at \$6.12½; lights and fats at \$5.87½; medium hogs, \$5.50, and inferior hogs, \$5.25 per cwt.

FLEW AROUND ST. PAUL'S.

British Army Airship Affords Lon'on

Fashion Hints.

NEW COLORS AND FABRICS.

Plain colors are offered in all materials, from velvets and silks to serges and broad cloth.

The range of colors comprises all the rich, warm tones the dyer's art can create. Strong blues, wine-reds, pansy tones, castor, olive, the dark greens, grays and the bronze browns may be said to predominate.

At present moment there is considerable talk of plum and violet shades.

These may have an untoward success, but it seems more probable that they will be launched with such a glowing success at the beginning of the season that they will be short lived.

In other words, the colors will burn themselves out by their own intensity.

Already these colors are so widespread that they will become common before they become fashionable.

The blues and browns are the colors on which the most assurance can be placed.

The special feature marked in the new fabrics is the prevalence of stripes. These are shown not alone in the practical materials, but also in the dressier grades.

They present many wholly new effects, both in the diversity of striping offered and in the results secured by combining the different weaves.

Importers and modistes appear to be very confident that velvet is to have a great vogue. The colorings shown are exquisite and reveal many new and lovely tones.

Checked and striped velvets are popular. They are light in weight, supple in quality and show both close and open designs.

Some of the cloths show chevron stripes of color, alternating with straight ones. Frequently these chevron stripes are built up of fine stripes simulating soutache.

They may be of a darker tone than that of the material, or they may show lines of all pink, Sevrès blue or green, or pure citron between the regular stripes.

The long shoulder seam remains with the new blouses, and the sleeve with the long mitten-like cuffs.

The belt line has dropped down into its natural lines in front and raised the tiniest bit in the back, not more than one-half an inch.

One sees a great deal of colored embroidery on plain net and tulle, both in white and the dyed laces.

Skirts are rather full and very little trimmed, except in flat embroidery or lace insets with bands of the material.

A pretty way to trim a child's prettified frock is to add a decoration across the breast consisting of rosettes of inch-wide white satin ribbon and of black velvet ribbon on each bretelle, with a straight band of ribbons across.

The "halo" evening head dress is the latest fashion to be accepted by the feminine sex. It is merely a large thin ring fastened to a comb in the back. The hair must be dressed high in front and with the Grecian knot in the back, and the comb is fastened in this knot, the ring hovering lightly above the hair at the sides and front.

Yellow and ochre shades, which are still popular, are by far the hardest colors to wear for most women. A person having a clear, dark complexion would look charming in a pale lemon chiffon or nixon gown embroidered and trimmed with silver and fine valenciennes lace.

The motor hats are prettier than ever, and are vastly becoming. They fit closely to the head and have strings to pin firmly in the back. A soft hat which can be bent down is just as serviceable and prettier than the motor hat. Many such hats are worn, and also sailors, with a veil tied over them and pinned at the nape of the neck.

A metal belt shows interlocking rings

FOR POTATO GROWERS

EXCELLENT PAPER ON THE PLANT

BY MR. W. T. MACCOUN.

Extract From the Last Annual Report of the Secretary of the Seed Growers' Association.

During the past year very material progress has been made by way of perfecting our methods of Potato Improvement and in instituting their application throughout the country. At the last meeting of the Association a very excellent paper on Potato Improvement was read by Mr. W. T. Maccoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm. Upon the work which Mr. Maccoun and many other authorities on the potato plant, both at home and abroad, have done, a system of potato improvement suitable for use among Canadian growers was drafted and is being applied by several this year. The system adopted is simple and practical yet is founded on scientific principles, the individual plant being taken as the basis for improvement. The tubers produced by each plant are, morphologically considered, simply swollen portions of the vegetative and not of the reproductive system. The question has therefore been raised as to whether or not the principles of breeding which apply in the case of sexual reproduction through the seed, obtain in a sexual reproduction or perpetuation through parts of the vegetative system. But variation is, as a rule, more narrow than is seed variation, and some investigators claim that a part of any plant cannot possess qualities which differ materially from those of another part of the same plant. The best obtainable evidence at the present time does not support this view and the "individuality" of different parts is

NOW GENERALLY RECOGNIZED.

Since the tubers produced by any single plant are all distinct parts of that plant the possibility of variation in the productive capacity and in other qualities is recognized.

The system drafted for use by this Association enables the grower to plant the seed tubers taken from the different hills which were especially chosen for seed purposes the year previous, so that any promising variation which may result may be selected and used in endeavoring to build up a strong, healthy and productive type. Furthermore, in almost all parts of Canada, no matter how suitable may be the conditions there are many adverse conditions with which the potato has to contend. Unfortunately man himself is often the worst enemy of the potato and unconsciously, though very materially, assists in its downfall. The using of small potatoes from degenerate hills is perhaps one of the most glaring examples of this as far as the seed is concerned. The practicing of improper agricultural methods is another common error. Against these things this plant is continually struggling year after year, and while there is a continual survival of the fittest wherein a few plants succeed in rising above the prevailing difficulties in an endeavor to maintain the standard of the race, yet unfortunately these are quickly gathered in and hurried off to market leaving the smaller, less desirable and often degenerate tubers remaining to be used for seed purposes. With such a system is there any wonder why many of our best varieties have suffered a rapid decline until they are now practically worthless? What is needed among potato growers to-day is some practical system whereby it may be possible to select for seed purposes those hills which have shown themselves superior to others enjoying equal opportunities. In this way seed tubers which rank above the average would

RUINED BY S

Dress-81 Hog—\$8.75 for lightweights and \$8.25 for heavies.

Pork—Short cut, \$22.75 to \$23 for barrels; mess, \$20 to \$21.

Lard—Firm; tereces, 12 1/2; tubs, 12 1/2; pails, 12 1/2.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11 1/2c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15c to 15 1/2c; heavy, 14 1/2c to 15c; backs, 16 1/2c to 17c; shoulders, 10 1/2c to 11c; rolls, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 15 1/2c to 16c. Green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—There were no new developments in the local flour situation, the undertone to the market being strong.

Choice spring wheat patents, \$5.90; seconds, \$5.30; winter wheat patents, \$5.25 to \$5.35; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$4.90; do., in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35; extras, \$2.

Pork—Heavy Canada, short-cut mess, in tereces, quoted at \$33.50 to \$34; heavy Canada short-cut mess, in barrels, \$2.50 to \$2.6; Canada, short-cut, mess, in half barrels, \$11.50 to \$11.75; Canada, short-cut backs, \$11.50 to \$11.75.

Lard—Compound, in tereces, of 25 lbs., 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; parchment-lined boxes, 50 lbs., 9 1/2c to 10c; tubs, 50 lbs., net, 10c to 10 1/2c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10c to 10 1/2c; for pails, 20 lbs. gross, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; tins, 3 to 10 lbs., in cases, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c.

Smoked Meats—Hams, 25 lbs. and upwards, 12 1/2c; do., 18 to 25 lbs., 12 1/2c to 14c; do., 12 to 18 lbs., 14 1/2c to 15c; do., 8 to 12 lbs., 15c to 15 1/2c; do large hams, bone out, rolled, 15c; do., small, 10c; thick, 10 1/2c; Windsor bacon, 14c; do., thick, 12 1/2c; Windsor bacon, backs, 15c; smoked rolled bacon, boneless, 14c; do., long, 14 1/2c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 50-lb. s. d. 15c.

Eggs. Sets of selected were made at 25c to 27c. No. 1 at 19c to 20c, seconds at 16c to 16 1/2c.

Cheese. Hollands asked 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c; Cheddar Western, 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c for Townships, and 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c for Quebec.

Butter. The fatness today are: Quebec, 24c; Townships, 25 1/2c.

N. Y. WHEAT MARKET.

N. Y. C. O. S. Wheat, S. O. firm.

HEROIC IRISH FISHERMEN

Thirteen Out of Twenty-Three Taken Off Wreck.

A dispatch from London says: For many a Wednesday and Thursday the fishing fleet in the coast of Ireland, composed of coast guards and volunteer fishermen, with the greatest courage and devotion, rescued the crew of the Spanish Armada from the wreck of the Spanish Point. The crew of the Spanish Point, which was still clinging to the wreck, were rescued at last. It was hoped that they would be rescued at last.

Owing to the shores being submerged the men were without food since Tuesday morning. They were exhausted from hunger and exposure.

The wreck, besides in many respects, notably in the self-denying courage of the rescuers, the loss of the Spanish Point in the Bay of Holland, The Spanish Point, which was still clinging to the wreck, were rescued at last. It was hoped that they would be rescued at last.

Choice hogs continued steady. Sals sold at \$6.12 1/2; lights and fats 11 \$5.87 1/2; medium hogs, \$5.50, and inferior hogs, \$5.25 per cwt.

HEW AROUND ST. PAUL'S.

British Army Airship Affords London a Sensation.

A despatch from London says: London is talking of only one thing—the flight of the British army airship, Nulli Secundus, which on Saturday travelled to London from Farnborough, 32 miles southwest of the metropolis, sailed around the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, circled about a number of Government buildings in the West End, crossed the river to Surrey, and finally descended on the grounds of the Crystal Palace. The airship's 32-mile flight from Farnborough to London was accomplished in just a little over an hour and a half. Hundreds of thousands watched its progress through the city and the wonderful manoeuvres it executed. The airship crossed the Thames at Blackfriars bridge and headed for St. Paul's. Gracefully circling St. Paul's dome on an even keel, the airship was headed for the War Office. Its route was down Ludgate Hill, across Ludgate Circus and on from there over Fleet Street and the Strand to Trafalgar square. The airship travelled at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. The Union Jack fluttered astern. From Trafalgar Square the airship moved rapidly and under complete control to the new War Office. It passed over that building, then circled about Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, and then reversed the Thames. It was estimated that the wind against which the ship travelled sometimes had a force of twelve miles an hour. The maximum speed attained going with the wind was between 23 and 24 miles an hour, and against the wind the speed was from five to seven miles an hour.

The Government will probably send a Minister to Japan to deal with the immigration question.

The Police Committee of Montreal refused to investigate charges of graft against the force, saying they were an insult.

The motor hats are better than ever, and are vastly becoming. They fit closely to the head and have strings to pin firmly in the back. A soft hat which can be bent down is just as serviceable and prettier than the motor hat. Many such hats are worn, and also sailors, with a veil tied over them and pinned at the nape of the neck.

A metal belt shows interlocking rings with tiny channelled flower in the centre of each. The clasp is formed by the stem and foliage of a single flower.

There is a decided novelty in belts known as a shaped linen belt. They are made of a good quality of linen closely stitched embroidered in Oriental colors and shaped so as to fit the waist closely.

Long mannish-looking stocks of white linen, pique or duck are extremely popular and smart for wear with the tailored shirt.

AUTUMN NECKWEAR.

The fashionable separate waist of the autumn and winter is to be tailored and, in all instances, finished with a little collar-band, and to meet the need this awakens a multitude of washable and removable collar shapes are on the market. There are silk and duck and pique stocks and linen forms among them. All are a little higher than the collar forms of the spring and early summer; also, in some instances, more elaborate, though severely plain in others. In the embroidered turn-over collar, combinations of eyelet and solid embroidery are the newest, while many deep lace flaps are appearing arranged on a half-stiff collar-band. These are to be worn with stocks. Again there are standing collars embroidered almost to the upper edge, but without flaps, and an entirely new "winged" collar, which has little rounded wings turning back from the centre of the front. The embroidery on these is all concentrated upon the wings, which are the feature of this style of collar. All the shapes that appear embroidered may be had, too, in fine, plain linen. Now, the tie worn with these is, of course, visible, as it bands the neck. What will it be? Ribbon, a made long tie or and this is said by merchants to be the real winter tie, the Windsor, which comes in innumerable varieties, in check, plaid, and plain.

GERMANY WANTS TREATY.

Would Like to Enter Into Agreement With Canada.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Reichstag will be requested about the end of November to empower the Bundesrath to grant Britain and her colonies a continuance of commercial favors under the most-favored-nation clause. It has not yet been ascertained whether the proposal will be limited to two years or will contain a clause enabling the Bundesrath to make the concession for an indefinite period of years. It is regarded as certain that Australia as well as Canada will be exempted, but hopes are entertained here that Germany may be able to conclude direct arrangements with both for the regulation of their commercial relations. The German Consul at Montreal recently conferred with his Government with a view to promoting a commercial treaty between Germany and the Dominion. Germany will continue to bring all possible pressure to bear to prevent Canada and Australia from favoring the export trade of Britain at the expense of Germany.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

A Young Frenchman Kills Himself Over Love Affair.

A despatch from Montreal says: His mind unbowed by disappointment in a love affair, a young man named Victor Hanc shot himself through the heart on Saturday afternoon. Hanc, who was 21 years of age and came from France not very long ago, fell passionately in love with a young woman in this city. His advances were rejected. On Saturday afternoon Hanc paid another visit to the young lady, and, again meeting with discouragement, returned to his house at 117 Joliet's street and shot himself through the heart.

These hills, which have shown themselves superior to others enjoying equal opportunities. In this way seed tubers which rank above the average would

RUINED BY

Great Quantities of on the

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says: Advice from the Gray's Harbor country in the Puget Sound and from various sections in the Puget Sound lumber districts report that logging operations may have to be suspended indefinitely because of the ravages of the teredo or ship worm. The worms have attacked all the logs in the water and bored them full of holes.

The logs floating in Puget Sound are tied up in great booms of millions of feet each. The worms bore into the bark of the log and then continue their tunneling through the good wood of the timber, always parallel with the bark. There may be hundreds of worms in one log, but their tunnels never intersect. Often it has been found that two

WITH KISSES AND PRESENTS.

How Husbands Should Celebrate Their Wives' Birthdays.

A despatch from London says: The Right Rev. John Sheepshanks, the aged Bishop of Norwich, drew enthusiastic applause on Tuesday at the annual Church Congress now in session at Yarmouth, by his dicta on the marriage question. He regrettably admitted that if the clergy could marry as well as marry they would be far more busily employed than in the busiest times now. He said that when marriages were regretted it was largely because they had been hasty and ill-considered. The principal causes of domestic unhappiness were selfishness and temper. Men were more selfish than women. Men put his great sturdy arms akimbo and declared that he was the one person to be considered in the home. The Bishop denounced nagging, but said that when there was a tiff the man ought to initiate a reconciliation. Men ought to regard as important and remember the anniversaries of their wives' birthdays, and give them presents, not forgetting a good loving kiss.

LIFTED TRAY OF DIAMONDS.

Parag Robbery Committed in Vancouver Jewelry Store.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: One of the most disastrous robberies on record in Vancouver was committed shortly before one o'clock on Thursday when a man entered the jewelry store of B. E. Browhead, corner of Cambie and Hastings Streets, coolly opened the windows, lifted a tray of diamond rings and made off. The robber was pursued down Cordova Street and on to the railroad tracks, where he was captured by two civilians and given into the custody of an officer. The thief, whose name is Ward, is from Seattle.

25,000-TON WARSHIPS.

Russia Decides to Build Two Monsters at the Baltic Works.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Russ States that the Admiralty has decided on the construction at the Baltic works of two battleships of 25,000 tons. They are to be completed within two years. They will be armed with ten 12 inch and six 8-inch guns.

be chosen while those falling short would be ignored, hence making for an upward instead of

A DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

The need of just such an arrangement has been met by the Association in its system of Potato Improvement already referred to.

In undertaking systematic work according to this system it is recommended in the first place that a good standard variety be chosen and that the best possible seed of that variety with which to start be secured. The new beginner is advised to test two or three leading varieties the first year in small plots side by side, to keep the hills separate when digging and, after having decided which variety has given the best results, to select and keep separate 25 of the best hills of this variety for planting in the breeding plot of the following year in accordance with the regulations as drafted. While the minimum size of the seed plot recognized by the Association is $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, yet in the case of potatoes it was thought advisable to depart somewhat from this rule and to reduce the size of the plot to one consisting of 25 rows with 8 hills in each row, both rows and hills to be at least 24 inches apart. A plot of this size, it was thought, should not require more than the average grower can well afford to expend and more careful work on the part of the grower should be encouraged. From each of the 25 chosen hills 6 of the most uniform, smooth, and sound tubers are then chosen and each set of 8 tubers so selected is used to plant one of the eight-hilled rows, a single whole tuber being used to plant each hill. At harvest time each row is dug separately and the individual hills within the rows are likewise kept separate for examination. This arrangement permits the grower to determine first the best rows and secondly

THE BEST HILLS IN THESE ROWS.

The required number of specially desirable hills can then be laid away for planting on the plot the following spring as above indicated. Special blank forms are sent each grower in duplicate in order that he may record certain information regarding the performance of each row referring especially to yield, quality and freedom from disease. While it is urged that the crop on the improved plot be sprayed for blight, yet the spraying of the breeding plot is left to the discretion of the individual grower. In districts where disease is troublesome the desirability of developing strains capable of withstanding these maladies is such that spraying is ignored and those plants which have shown the greatest power in resisting disease are chosen. The difference between varieties in their attitude toward blight and other diseases as observed at the different Experiment Stations is so noticeable that the development of disease-resistant strains seems to offer great possibilities.

Note.—Potato growers looking for maximum crops are recommended to try the above system. While anyone may carry on the work independent of the above Association, yet there are certain advantages which come through organized effort. We advise all, therefore, who desire to know more of this work to communicate at once with the Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Ont., as the best time for selecting for next year's crop is not far distant.

THE MARCONI WIRELESS.

The First Public Message Across Atlantic About October 15.

A dispatch from London says: Messages to test the letters of the alphabet have been exchanged successfully by the Marconi system for several days past. The first public messages will be sent about the middle of October.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraph Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Woodstock votes on local option in January.

The C. P. R. may build a line from Leithbridge to Saskatoon.

Guelph's assessment shows an increase of \$560,000 over last year.

C. P. R. shop employees at Winnipeg have been granted a ten per cent. increase.

Brantford's assessment totals \$11,076,800, an increase of \$611,839 over last year.

London's vital statistics for September are 80 births, 41 deaths and 44 marriages.

The Provincial Department of Fisheries will purchase a steam yacht for fishery protection.

Brantford's population increased 804 during the year, Woodstock's 179, and Guelph's about 400.

Two Kingston schoolboys who played truant were sentenced to a whipping by the Police Magistrate.

Representatives of United States pulp and paper mills are competing for pulpwood in Ontario territory.

Mr. Roadhouse was fined \$50 and costs at Halleybury for using insulting language at a public meeting.

Canada's revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year is the record total of \$50,341,208.

A branch of the G. T. P. will be built from Fort George to Vancouver, says Chas. M. Hays.

Nelson Blair, whose legs were crushed by a Grand Trunk engine, died at Brockville, on Friday, from lockjaw.

Toronto will contribute \$500 towards the erection of a memorial at Brantford to Dr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone.

Winnipeg's September building permits were 136; value, \$385,850. Last September the number was 318; value, \$1,226,900.

A party on Lake Joseph, Muskoka, bagged an old bear and three cubs, which were discovered swimming near Mr. McMurrich's island.

One hundred and fourteen thousand claims, representing four million dollars, have been filed with the liquidators of the York County Loan Company.

In calling for tenders for two new pulp-wood concessions the Provincial Government will insist upon the manufacture of the raw material into paper in Canada.

Both the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. were indicted by the Grand Jury in the General Sessions because of the tragedy at the Bay street crossing, Toronto, on May 24 last.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bishop of Stepney has predicted that the twentieth century will be an era of Socialism and co-operation.

Two men are charged at Liverpool with attempting to defraud the C. P. R. Steamship Company by sending diseased emigrants to Canada.

The G. T. R. report for the half year ending June 30 shows gross receipts of £3,381,259, an increase of £259,578 over last year. The net increased £80,925.

It is reported in London that the formal announcement of the engagement of Prince Francis of Teck to Miss Margaretta Drexel, of Philadelphia, will soon be made.

UNITED STATES.

Eighty-seven cases of diphtheria were reported to the health department last week in Chicago.

Dr. Cook of New York will attempt to reach the North pole via Buchanan Bay, Ellesmere Land, and Nelson Strait.

Because his baby cried all night and kept him awake Ross C. Price, a colored man, killed both his wife and himself.

FATAL FIRE AT TORONTO

Sunday Morning Blaze in a York Street Lodging House.

A despatch from Toronto says. A swift and sudden outbreak of fire in a tailor's store at 156 York street in the early hours of Sunday morning woke the twelve occupants of the house from their sleep, and in the panic which ensued Mrs. Rachael Orenstein, wife of the occupant, and her daughter, Jenny, aged six, received injuries, from which they died after their removal to St. Michael's Hospital; Louis Firnstein, aged thirty-six, a cabinet-maker, is delirious in St. Michael's Hospital, his mind unhinged by his sufferings; his wife, Rachel, who was rescued from death by suffocation by the promptitude of J. C. Mowat (281), is in the hospital with burns; Frank Schwartz, aged eighteen,

a tailor, who leaped from a third-storey window to the pavement, was badly burned about the face and eyes and his feet smashed by the impact; Arnold Greenfield, a Roumanian tailor, aged thirty, sustained injuries to his feet by leaping from a second-storey window into a pile of broken plate glass, and five others. Mira Isaacs, aged twenty-one; Dora Isaacs, aged twenty-five; Harry Orenstein, tailor, aged twenty-eight; Clara Orenstein, aged eighteen months; and Benjamin Iepstein, aged twenty-three, who had arrived in the house from New York but a few hours before are all in St. Michael's Hospital suffering from burns and injuries received while attempting to escape.

AROUSSED OVER BLASTING.

Cobalt Citizens Go About in Danger of Their Lives.

A despatch from Cobalt says: The citizens of Cobalt have become aroused over the reckless blasting that is being done about the camp, a number of them claim that they have narrowly escaped being struck by flying rocks from the blasting done on the railway to the south end of the town. A petition is now in circulation which has been signed by the Mayor of the town, two of the aldermen, and between two and three hundred citizens, and this will be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with a view to having legislation passed that will ensure the people protection. An information has been sworn out against the Italian foreman by one of the citizens of the town.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS WOMAN.

Mrs. Delia Hazleton, Of Toronto, Run Down in the Street.

A despatch from Toronto says: Mrs. Delia Hazleton, 42 years of age, a charwoman returning from her work, was knocked down by an automobile, near the corner of Bloor and Yonge streets, late on Wednesday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. The unfortunate woman had passed Bloor Street and started to cross to the west side of Yonge Street, when she stepped back to avoid an approaching trolley car. The mud-guard of the machine, which was driven by Mr. F. E. Mutton, 208 Carlton Street, knocked her down, and the front wheel passed over her above the shoulders. The machine was stopped almost instantly and the victim was carried into Cox's drug store. Dr. R. J. Wilson was called, but the woman lived only a few minutes.

FIVE MONTHS' IMMIGRATION.

Official Returns Show an Increase of 31 Per Cent.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Official statistics show that the total immigration into Canada from April to August, inclusive, was 174,647, as against 133,415 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 31,232, or 31 per cent. The reduction in immigration from the United States continues, being 8 per cent. less than last year. The increase of overseas immigration, principally British, is 44 per cent.

PINNED DOWN BY FLYWHEEL.

Night Watchman at Ingersoll Factory

RUSSIAN TRAIN HELD UP.

The Dynamite Set on Fire the Mail Car and a Coach.

A despatch from Odessa says: A train having on board over 200 passengers was held up on Tuesday night by a band of robbers, who opened the mail car by exploding dynamite. The explosion set the car on fire, and the flames communicated to a crowded passenger car, with the result that a number of women and children were badly burned before they could escape.

While the robbers were trying to blow open the safe in the mail car they were attacked by some gendarmes, who were passengers on the train. A number on both sides were wounded, but the robbers escaped.

The mail car burned uninterruptedly for five hours, destroying all the mail and baggage. The losses are considered to be heavy.

Four men suspected of being concerned in the robbery were arrested later in the day.

WINNIPEG ESTIMATES TOO LOW.

Experimental Farm Director Predicts More Wheat for Milling.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. Saunders, director of Experimental Farms, who is keeping in close touch with crop conditions in Western Canada through a host of correspondents scattered over the three provinces, is inclined to the belief that the Winnipeg estimate of only 43,000,000 bushels of wheat fit for milling is below the estimate. Dr. Saunders places the probable crop at between fifty and sixty million bushels, and a considerable quantity in addition for feed. Winnipeg advises place the inferior grain at 25 million bushels. Recent reports to the Central Farm vary in their terms. The Brandon district reports an average crop. Moosejaw, a fair crop—better, indeed, than was expected; the Indian Head district promises only a half crop, while around Battleford the outlook is greatly improved.

PROF. OSLER SCORES DOCTORS.

Says They Neglect Their Health—Work or Smoke Too Much.

A despatch from London says: Professor Osler, addressing the students at St. Mary's Hospital, said that success in the medical profession was largely a question of good health. In this matter, he added, doctors were notorious sinners. If they did not work too hard they smoked too much and were indifferent about exercise. The best

SHIP WORMS

have been exchanged successfully by the Marconi system for several days past. The first public messages will be sent about the middle of October.

SHIP WORMS

of Lumber Destroyed e Coast.

borings are separated merely by a film of crustaceous matter. In British Columbia, in the Clayoquot lumber district, operations have entirely ceased owing to the ravages of the teredos. The worms have ruined all the year's cut of timber in the water, and the big Sutton Company has reported a loss of over 16,000,000 feet. Hundreds of lumbermen have been forced into idleness until the winter's work in the woods begins. There seems to be no way to prevent the entrance of the teredos into the logs, though the Department of Agriculture and the Forestry Bureau have been experimenting for several years. Each year the damage grows larger on the west coast because of the ravages of the ship worm on the floating logs of lumber companies.

CRUELTY TO A BABY.

The Matron and Two Nurses Have Been Summoned.

A despatch from Montreal says: A charge of cruelty to an eighteen months' old baby was laid in the Recorder's Court on Friday morning against the matron and two nurses of the Day Nursery, 50 Delmont Park. Mrs. J. H. Ryan, who resides at 29 Beaver Hall, owing to her husband being in ill-health, found it necessary to go out working. Thursday morning she took her child to the nursery, paying ten cents for its keep. The child was then, she claims, in excellent health, but when she took the infant home at night and was undressing it for bed she found the little one's back black with bruises. The child's back was shown to Mr. Recorder Weir, and he was so much impressed with the seriousness of the case that he immediately issued summonses for the appearance of the matron and two nurses in court.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

76,000 Persons Ask Annual Increase of \$1,000,000 in Wages.

A despatch from Vienna says: A passive resistance strike of the employees of the North-Western and State Railways, affecting seventy thousand persons, began on Tuesday. The men demand higher wages, representing an increase of \$1,000,000 yearly. The consequences are not yet very perceptible, but a continuance of the strike would seriously injure many commercial interests.

FOUND DYING IN A SHACK.

Young Saskatchewan Homesteader Drank Carbolic Acid.

A despatch from Milestone, Sask., says: A young homesteader, Bruce Kessler, 25 years of age, was discovered in his shack, nineteen miles south-west of here, in a dying condition from the effects of carbolic acid, by two young men of this town, R. Bufoy and Irvine McCommitt. It is believed that Kessler attempted suicide, having borrowed carbolic acid from a neighbor.

It is said that an independent telephone company proposes to operate in Ontario.

UNITED STATES.

Eighty-seven cases of diphtheria were reported to the health department last week in Chicago.

Dr. Cook of New York will attempt to reach the north pole via Buchanan Bay, Ellesmere Land, and Nelson Strait.

Because his baby cried all night and kept him awake Ross C. Price, a colored laborer, killed both his wife and himself in Chicago.

E. B. Kiser, a prominent teacher, is dead at Urbana, Ohio, the result of eating a piece of raisin pie at the Logan County fair last week.

Eighteen prominent life insurance men of New York have been indicted on sixty-one counts of perjury and forgery arising out of the insurance investigation.

At a dinner given in his honor on the Mississippi River, President Roosevelt announced his adherence to the scheme of creating a ship canal from the Gulf to the Great Lakes.

Two little boys, aged ten and eight, came from Mokena, Ill., to Chicago to find their "Aunt Minnie," not knowing her name and address, and only that she lived in a "brick house near the trolley car."

John L. Simmons, of Chester, Mont., serving a term for manslaughter, has been pardoned by Governor Toole on the express condition that he abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors for ever.

GENERAL.

Forty-two persons were killed or injured in a railway wreck near Seoul, Corea.

The great floods in Spain have destroyed property valued at nearly four million dollars and have left a host of people starving.

Secretary of War Taft, speaking at a banquet in his honor in Tokio, declared that war between Japan and the United States would be a crime.

An Illinois syndicate is taking options on scores of farms in the southern townships in LaPorte County, Ind. Oil experts say that new oil fields can be developed there.

Unable to call for help because she was a deaf mute, Mrs. John Booth, of Bensenville, was burned to death at Kokomo, Ind. She tried to start a fire with kerosene.

At the Equitable Powder Works, East Alton, Ill., 1,500 pounds of powder exploded, killing Chas. McGinnis and shocking Charles McGilison so that his mind is gone.

Amherst College has just received more than 1,000 volumes of Chinese literature, the gift of Sir Chenlung Liang Cheng, former Chinese Minister to the United States.

The Standard Oil Company's balance sheet, produced in court in New York on Wednesday, showed that the dividends for 1906 amounted to \$10,000,000, while the surplus for the year was \$13,000,000.

Startling charges of extravagance, or failure to account for millions of dollars, are made by the Attorney-General of New York City and Metropolitan Street Railway Companies.

Rather than run the chance of being more badly injured, Philip Duffy, of Indianapolis, caught on the track deliberately laid down and allowed several cars to run over his leg and crush it off.

RIOTING IN CALCUTTA.

Europeans Were Pelted With Bricks From the House-tops.

A despatch from Calcutta says: The rioting here caused by seditious agitation, during which about forty policemen were wounded Tuesday night, was renewed on Thursday evening in a number of streets of Northern Calcutta. Students and hoodlums collected on the roofs of houses and in the roadways and pelted passersby with bricks. Europeans being especially singled out for attack. The Bengalia newspapers throw the whole blame for the riots on the police and print statements alleging their brutality, all of which is denied by the authorities and eye-witnesses. There was no loss of life, but many persons sustained severe contusions and scalp wounds, and many street cars were damaged.

cent. The reduction in immigration from the United States continues, being 8 per cent. less than last year. The increase of over-seas immigration, principally British, is 44 per cent.

PINNED DOWN BY FLYWHEEL.

Night Watchman at Ingersoll Factory Sewerily Hurt.

A despatch from Ingersoll, Ont., says: Wm. Phillips, night watchman at the Nut Works, was seriously injured on Tuesday night by a large flywheel falling on him. He endeavored to move the wheel, which fell, pinning him to the floor, until released by citizens who heard his cries for help. He was injured internally, and one leg was broken in two places.

SHOT IN THE BACK.

An Italian Murdered at Hervey Junction, Quebec.

A despatch from Quebec says: News reached town late on Wednesday evening of what appears to have been the cold-blooded murder of an Italian by a fellow-countryman at Hervey Junction, on the line of the Great Northern Railway. The victim, whose name has not transpired, was engaged on the Transcontinental Railway. According to the details received the man had gone to the home of another Italian to spend the night, and while he was ascending the stairs to his room he was shot in the back by the keeper of the house. The wound was almost immediately fatal. The motive for the crime is unknown. The murderer was taken in charge by the high constable and brought to Three Rivers.

SUGAR KILLS SHORT-LEGS.

The Two Men Are Indians and Fought Near Maple Creek.

A despatch from Maple Creek, Sask., says: An Indian was found dead at Waterworks Camp, five miles from here, on Thursday. His name was Short Legs. It is supposed that another Indian named Sugar struck Short Legs with an axe while both were intoxicated. Already Mounted Police are scouring the adjacent plains in order to effect the arrest of the Indian, Sugar, who is suspected to be the guilty party.

The German Reichstag will shortly be asked to authorize a continuance of commercial favors under the most-favorable clause to Britain and her colonies.

of Smoke too much. A despatch from London says: Professor Osler, addressing the students at St. Mary's Hospital, said that success in the medical profession was largely a question of good health. In this matter, he added, doctors were notorious sinners. If they did not work too hard they smoked too much and were indifferent about exercise. The best students seemed to pay the least attention to nature's laws.

OUTLOOK FOR OCEAN BUSINESS.

Shipping Companies Are Worried Over Winter Prospects.

A despatch from Montreal says: Some of the ocean steamship companies are considerably worried over the outlook for an unprofitable winter's trade, and, according to the statements made by prominent officials, it is considered likely that some of the lines doing business between Canada and the British Isles, as well as European ports, will withdraw a number of their vessels from the Canadian route during the winter, as present indications point to a slack season. There appears to be little or no produce in sight for export, while the ocean rates are unprecedentedly low, especially for this time of the year.

BOOKKEEPER WAS EASY.

One Thief Enticed Him Out and Confed- erate Cleaned Till.

A despatch from Montreal says: Two slick thieves got \$150 for a few minutes' Beck City Tobacco Co.'s office. In the early morning a man called at the office when only the bookkeeper was there. He said he had come to fix the sidewalk, and got the bookkeeper to help him measure the same. Then he thanked him and made off. While the bookkeeper was out another man had been in and cleaned out the till, and no trace of them has been found.

SCORE FELL INTO CELLAR.

Floor of Guelph House Collapsed During Auction Sale.

A despatch from Guelph, Ont., says: The falling of a floor in the house of Mrs. C. F. Lee, Queen Street, during the course of an auction sale on Thursday, precipitated over a score of people, mostly ladies, into the cellar. It took quite a time to get them all out again, and it was found that while a number had received bruises, none were seriously hurt. An elderly gentleman named Mahoney had his leg cut and was badly shaken up.

SHERIFF ACCUSED MINERS

Said Western Federation Instigated the Bomb Outrage.

A despatch from Baker City, Oregon, says: The Western Federation of Miners was accused of instigating the death of Harvey K. Brown, formerly sheriff of this county, in an ante-mortem statement made by the victim on Tuesday afternoon. Brown was blown up by a bomb as he was entering his front gate late Monday evening, the outrage being, in many respects, similar to that which destroyed former Governor Stuenkelberg, of Idaho. The ante-mortem statement reads:

"I was on my way home from up town on Tuesday night when I met a man in front of a residence which is a block from my house, and spoke. The man made no reply. This man was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, his weight was 165 pounds. He wore a brown suit and a celluloid collar and was

clean shaven. I have been conscious of having been followed for three weeks, and I have no doubt that those who attempted my life are persons connected with the Western Federation of Miners, and that I was marked for death on account of my connection with the Stuenkelberg and Steve Adams cases."

Brown died soon after making the statement. The town is wrought up almost to a frenzy. Practically no business is transacted and the people are gathering in public places to discuss the crime.

Brown arrested Steve Adams, at Haines, when the latter was wanted as a witness in the Stuenkelberg case and he testified at the trial of Adams in Wallace, when the latter faced a jury on the charge of having murdered a claim jumper.

WAYS OF FIRE MAKING

QUEER METHODS OF STRIKING A LIGHT IN PRIMITIVE TIMES.

The Friction of Sticks Gradually Gave Way to the Use of Flint and Steel.

Looking around upon the civilized races of mankind to-day, one's imagination is sorely taxed to picture a time when the ready means of striking a light was not available. Yet it is certain that such a time must have been—far back in the dim ages, when man roamed the wilds and dwelt in holes and caves of the earth, scarcely more advanced in his domestic arrangements than the beasts of the field, writes Percy Collins in the Scientific American. In what manner the value of fire as a servant first dawned upon the mind of man must ever remain mysterious, but at all times there must have been fires and great conflagrations kindled by natural means and entirely without the aid of man. Thus, the effect of the lightning stroke, of friction caused by falling rocks or the chafing of limbs and stems in the dense forests, or the volcanic overflow of the smouldering furnaces within the globe would from time to time display the properties of fire before the wondering eyes of primitive mankind.

Probably man first feared fire, then began to worship it as a god terrible and omnipotent to destroy. Then, his fear departing from him, he began to employ fire to benefit himself and his tribe, using it for cooking and warmth. Notice that he did not at first make fire. He took it from Nature's hand, so to speak, just as he gathered fruit from the forest boughs. There is direct evidence of this in the traditional history of many races. For example, the Tsimtshi family of Indians in southeastern Alaska say that

THE RAVEN GAVE THEM FIRE.

and have an elaborate folklore descriptive of the bird and its flight through inky darkness bearing the divine spark in a box. The fire was religiously preserved and fed, and members of the tribe took it for their domestic hearths. These and similar fables of the preservation of fire in a box, and its being borne from tribe to tribe, or family to family, are reminiscent of the unquestionable fact that man knew and employed fire long before he had discovered the means of making it for himself.

Probably the first essays of man as a fire maker were confined to the friction of sticks. There are just three ways in which one piece of wood may be rubbed upon another, namely, by moving with the grain, or "ploughing"; by moving across the grain, or "sawing," and by twirling a pointed stick within a wooden socket or "drilling." All these methods have been used by early man. Neither the first nor the second method, however, was brought to a high state of perfection—or, to be more precise, they both reached perfection in rudimentary form. The fire blow, which was widely used among the Indo-Pacific races and sporadically in America, consists of two parts: first, a stout piece of thoroughly dried wood perhaps three feet long and two inches in diameter, which forms the hearth or stationary part; second, a smaller stick of the same kind of wood, about a foot long, cut wedge shape at its lower end, the edge forming a very obtuse angle. This constitutes the working part, or plough. It was rubbed violently backward and forward on the stationary piece, cutting a groove running with the grain for a distance of some four inches. Minute shavings were thus detached, and in the hands of a skillful manipulator these were soon heated above the point of ignition.

FIRE MAKING BY SAWING

was a Malay device, and has never perhaps been successfully employed save in countries where the bamboo flourishes, the reason being that bamboo is the only really suitable wood. Two pieces are

1805 the Parisian Chancel introduced the so-called

OXYMURIATE MATCH.

It was a slip of wood tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash, sugar and gum. To ignite it the match was thrust into a bottle containing a piece of asbestos saturated with sulphuric acid—an awkward arrangement, especially in the dark.

Then came the "Promethean" matches, whose career was short lived. They were a kind of paper cigarette, dipped in a mixture of sugar and chlorate of potash. Rolled within the paper was a tiny glass bulb filled with sulphuric acid. To strike these matches the tip was compressed between the teeth or piers. By this means the bulb was broken, the acid liberated and subsequent chemical action caused ignition of the paper.

The first really practical lucifer match, however, was invented by John Walker of Stockton-on-Tees in 1827, and by him named after Sir William Congreve of rocket fame. It consisted of a splint of wood, first tipped with sulphur and then with a chlorate mixture. These matches were drawn rapidly through a piece of folded sandpaper to ignite them. It is curious to note that a tin box containing seven dozen of them, together with the necessary bit of sandpaper, cost one shilling.

Finally, after endless experimenting, inspired by handsome prizes offered by America, England and other enlightened countries, the non-phosphorus safety match was brought into being, putting the top stone as it were, upon man's monumental struggle with the problem of striking a light.

It is a curious commentary on the old world's slowness of inventive genius that the first practical match should have been made less than a century ago.

HIS MAJESTY'S CHEMIST

SOME INSIDE SECRETS OF THE ROYAL DISPENSARY.

Such Precautions Are Taken Which Renders It Almost Impossible for Mistakes to Occur.

Kings, like other mortals, are subject to numerous ills, and frequently require the aid of the physician—far more frequently than is recorded in fact. While an innumerable number of men and women have been murdered by tampering with the medicines they were taking, such a case is unknown amongst Royalty of our days, says London Answers.

Recently one of our representatives had the good fortune to meet a gentleman who has dispensed medicines for practically every member of our Royal Family, and this gentleman was good enough to throw some light on the subject.

In preparing physic for Royalty, naturally all precautions are taken that the drugs are of the greatest purity. This does not suffice, however, for it might be possible for some evil person to obtain a position, by hook or crook, in the establishment where the Royal medicines are dispensed.

Accordingly, such elaborate precautions are taken which renders it a matter of impossibility for any mistake to occur either

ACCIDENTAL OR PREMEDITATED.

Even if an Anarchist were employed in the dispensary, all his attempts to do harm would be quite futile.

A special Royal Messenger takes the prescription to the Royal Dispensary, and there the exact time and date it is handed in is recorded, and the person who receives the envelope initials the record. Then the prescription is passed into a room used for no other purpose than dispensing these medicines. The greatest precautions are taken in keeping not merely the room properly locked, but every cupboard containing the various drugs.

WHY MORROCO SEETHES

STORY OF THE TROUBLES IN THAT COUNTRY.

For Some Time Past the Attention of the World Has Been Fixed Upon Morocco.

Ever since the Arabs invaded and conquered it after the fall of the Roman Empire, Morocco has been the most fiercely Mohammedan country in history. The Moors hate the Christians, with a savage and undying hatred.

At the present moment Morocco is probably the worst-governed country in the world. The Sultan, nominally supposed to be an autocrat, is practically powerless. Owing to his fondness for European toys and luxuries, he is disliked and mistrusted by the whole country. But for the fact that Sir Harry Maclean, originally a subaltern in the British Army, has organized a small but fairly well-equipped army, the Sultan would long ago have been murdered.

There is no law and no justice in Morocco, except such as is bought and sold. All offices are purchased. No salaries are attached, the holders being supposed to recoup themselves by plunder and oppression.

Yet, notwithstanding this state of affairs, the Moors, down to the lowest peasant, bitterly resent any attempt at European interference.

A MYTHICAL POLICE FORCE.

Owing to the fact, however, that Algeria is now controlled by France, the internal state of such a near neighbor as Morocco is naturally a matter of supreme importance to the French. With the Sultan more or less helpless in his capital, a powerful pretender harrying the country, and that accomplished brigand Raisuli carrying off every stray European he could lay his hands on, and holding them to ransom, the French statesmen some time ago came to the conclusion that it was necessary for them to step in and put a stop to this state of anarchy. The British Government offered no objection, but Germany objected.

The result was the Algeiras Conference. At this international debate it was decided that a police force of between 2,000 and 2,500 should be at once raised amongst the Moorish population to restore order. It was to be controlled by French and Spanish officers, and to prevent jealousy the whole force was to be under the command of a Swiss Inspector-General. This farcical proposal met with the fate which it deserved. With the whole population hating the sight of "the infidels," it was scarcely likely that they would lend themselves together to fight against their own people for the benefit of the latter. European Statesmen soon found out that, although you can take a Moor into your confidence, you cannot make him enlist. The Swiss Government duly appointed a gallant gentleman of the name of Colonel Muller as Inspector-General, but he thereupon found himself in the trying position of having nothing to inspect.

CASA BLANC AND AFTER.

Such was the state of affairs when, a few weeks ago, Raisuli wrote to the Sultan suggesting that they should arrange their various differences. The Sultan thereupon sent Kaid Maclean to come to terms with the famous outlaw. In the interval, however, Raisuli learned (either correctly or incorrectly) that the Sultan intended treachery, and on the arrival of the Kaid seized him and held him as a hostage. This daring act at once roused the country into an uproar. The last remnant of the Sultan's authority vanished.

Matters came to a head first in Casa Blanca, a small town on the West Coast mid-way between Rabat and Mazagan. On July 30th, a number of tribesmen, probably inspired to action by the no-

THE PRIEST'S FUNERAL

ATTENDED WITH A DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS IN BURMA.

One of the Things That Induce Boys to Enter the Buddhist Monasteries.

The great ambition of a Burmese boy is to enter a Buddhist monastery as a novice. His entrance is marked with festivities. The aspirant rides to the monastery on a sacred pony and over his head is held a golden umbrella.

When the lad arrives at the monastery he is received by yellow-robed priests, who take him to one of the inner courts. These monasteries, by the way, are usually erected at the expense of some pious person desirous of gaining merit in the next world. Unfortunately no merit attaches to those who repair the building, and so in the course of time after the builder's death the monastery becomes a mass of ruins and is abandoned.

The schoolroom is in the centre of the temple, and here the boys and young monks are instructed in the rudiments of a Buddhist education. The books are written on palm leaves of a special kind or else on thin strips of ivory.

The most valuable book of all is the king's waist cloth, which consists of ivory cut amazingly thin and covered first with black and then with red lacquer until it becomes flexible as a piece of whalebone. The material is then cut into strips eighteen inches long and four inches broad, and the sacred writings are painted on it with

EITHER GOLD OR BLACK VARNISH.

Having been received in the monastery the lad assumes the Burmese yellow robe of mourning, abstinence and humility. He receives at the same time the eight requisites of life, most important of which is the begging bowl in which to collect the daily food from the faithful.

The boy's head is shaved, and then for a period ranging from a few days to several months he is an inmate of the temple, learning the sacred writings, waiting on the priests and collecting his daily bread by marching through the village and pausing at every door for the cup of rice or other offering which every householder is expected to pour into his bowl. Many of the boy novices decide to take the vows of a priestly life.

Especially attractive to the boy novice is the idea of the priest's funeral which may one day be his own. It is the occasion of a popular festival and draws pleasure-loving crowds from far and near.

When the Buddhist priest dies the body is embalmed and placed in a gorgeous gilded shell, which in turn is deposited in a special building in the temple ground until the begging bowls of the brethren have collected enough for a spectacular funeral. This generally takes place in February or March after a successful rice harvest, when money is plentiful and the people are anxious for some little festival after months of hard labor.

A big open space is chosen in the temple grounds and booths spring up with marionette shows, jugglers, minor theatres, fortune tellers, quack doctors and the like. Most important of all a typically Burmese structure,

PAGODALIKE IN SHAPE.

is erected round a flimsy framework and then decorated with Oriental art with pasteboard, colored paper and bunting.

The lower part of this templelike hearse is filled with combustibles saturated with oil, and immediately above this is the platform on which the body of the dead priest rests. The shell containing the body is drawn an hour or two previously to the fair ground in an elaborate car decked with gold tinsel.

skillful manipulator these were soon heated above the point of ignition.

FIRE MAKING BY SAWING.

was a Malay device, and has never perhaps been successfully employed save in countries where the bamboo flourishes, the reason being that bamboo is the only really suitable wood. Two pieces are taken, one with a sharp edge, the other with a notch cut in it nearly but not quite severing the substance. After sawing for a time the floor of the notch is completely pierced and the heated particles fall below and ignite.

But the most important method of primitive fire making is that of drilling. Its most simple form a stick of dry wood is twisted vertically between the hands on a very dry and partially decayed lower platform. It is extremely difficult to obtain fire in this way, as modern experimenters may prove for themselves. Yet there is a certain knack about the operation, and this once mastered smouldering wood dust may be created with comparatively little labor.

It is clear, however, that the fire drill could be made more effective and rapid in action in several ways. One such way calls for the co-operation of two individuals, one of whom supports the vertical spindle by means of a socketed rod, while the other wraps a cord about the spindle and pulls it backward and forward as rapidly as possible.

A further complication of the fire drill was the application of the bowstring—similar to the drilling appliance used by the jeweller. The socketed rest for the vertical shaft was then held by one hand, while the thong was alternately pulled and slackened with the other. Thus a saving of labor was attained.

The forerunners of the comparatively modern flint and steel as a means of striking a light were flint and pyrites. These were struck together and the sparks thus generated were caught among a little dry moss. The Esquimaux from Smith Sound to Belting Strait use this method. A very complete strike-a-light set, including flint, pyrites, tinder in dainty little bags and a leather pad to guard the fingers comes from Cape Bathurst. Evans points also to Fluegia and the European archaeological sites for the

ANTIQUITY OF THIS METHOD.

Modern forms of the flint and steel are well known to most people from examples preserved in museums. There is the very old type of wooden box, perhaps the earliest strike-a-light set made by civilized mankind. With this are certain small angular pieces of stout paper, the tips of which are dipped in sulphur. These are the most primitive kind of match known. They were used for generating a flame by application to the smouldering tinder. Genuine specimens of these matches are now extremely rare, though "faked" ones are often offered for sale by dishonest dealers in curios.

Another and more compact type of tinder box is of metal. In the bottom is seen the old dry rag, used as tinder, and upon this the flint and steel rested when the box was not in use. Still more interesting is the ingenious strike-a-light made in the form of a pistol. The flint worked by the trigger and strikes upon an upright plate of steel, throwing the sparks through an opening upon the tinder contained in a narrow box which takes the place of what would be the barrel in the case of a pistol. This contrivance is a relic of the old stage-coach days. By means of it a light could be struck in a high wind. The matches which were then used were strips of thin pine wood, the ends being dipped in sulphur. One other tinder box may be mentioned, namely, the "chamak"—still in use among the Himalayan tribes. It is a little leathern pouch containing flint and tinder, while the steel is a strip of metal riveted along one side of the pouch. It is of small size, suitable to be carried about the person.

In conclusion we may dwell briefly upon the developments of the match proper as perfected by civilized man. Phosphorus was discovered by Brandt in the seventeenth century, and was used as means of obtaining fire shortly afterward. But its costliness, together with the danger attending its use, militated against its popularity. But in the year

handed in as recorded, and the person who receives the envelope initials the record. Then the prescription is passed into a room used for no other purpose than dispensing these medicines. The greatest precautions are taken in keeping not merely the room properly locked, but every cupboard containing the various drugs.

Inside the dispensary are a number of prescription books, each member of the Royal Family having a special book. The books are safeguarded in every way, even so far as being protected with massive fittings and special locks; needless to say, the books are always locked, excepting at the time

WHEN AN ENTRY IS MADE.

The keys of these locks are again fastened in a special stronghold, which is sealed with special devices, in such a way that it would be impossible to tamper with them without some trace being left.

The actual dispensing is done by two chemists, who thus form a check on each other. As soon as the prescription reaches these men, the prescription book is unlocked, and the senior dispenser enters a copy of the prescription, the entry being checked by his junior.

Next, the particular cupboards are unlocked, and the requisite ingredients are withdrawn, every precaution being taken. Not only are the drugs, weights, and quantities checked by the two men, but the water itself is subjected to various delicate tests. It is scarcely necessary to add that after every safeguard has been taken, the drugs themselves are carefully analysed.

THE MEDICINES ARE CHECKED

By every delicate process imaginable, and then carefully packed and placed in a special case, which is then carefully locked. The lock provided is exceptionally secure and complicated, and possesses two keys, one of which is kept at the Dispensary, while in the case of the King the other is in the possession of his Majesty. Thus it is impossible for the medicines to be tampered with after they have left the laboratory.

During the whole of these complicated processes, the two dispensers never lose sight of their charge, and they check each other in every imaginable way. The locked case is then handed over to a confidential person, who then conveys it to the Royal personage for whom it is intended. The dispensers then carefully lock up and seal the articles and utensils which have been used.

The medicines at last go through further severe checking by the Royal Physician, which completes the elaborate processes. By these devices it is quite impossible for the Royal medicines to be tampered with in any way.

WHY TRAINS ARE SLOW.

Most railway travellers, if asked why trains cannot travel at a speed of seventy or eighty miles an hour, would answer, "Because of the danger." This is not the real cause. It is a question of boilers. The track and the cars will stand the strain, and the engines can safely make the required number of revolutions, but more steam is needed. The present make of boiler cannot supply more steam, and until some genius invents a new type, it seems impossible to increase the boiler capacity. Our type of very swift travel, however, rests on the use of electrical power. In 1903, on a special track near Berlin, a speed of 127 miles was attained, and later on a speed of 130 miles an hour. The car travelled quite smoothly, and carried a number of people safely from end to end.

VERY UNPLEASANT.

How long the day seems when you are short of money!

Though marriage is a tie, it is seldom long-lived.

Many a man who looks wise can't make a living at it.

One method of dodging popularity is to give your neighbor advice.

When a woman marries a man to reform him she learns what it is to lead a strenuous life.

It's astonishing, what comfort some people get worrying over their neighbors who live beyond their incomes.

held him as a hostage. This daring act at once roused the country into an uproar. The last remnant of the Sultan's authority vanished.

Matters came to a head first in Casa Blanca, a small town on the West Coast mid-way between Rabat and Mazagan. On July 30th, a number of tribesmen, probably inspired to action by the notorious sorcerer, Ma-el-Sunin, entered the town and demanded that the building operations on the French Harbor Works and Custom House should be at once suspended. Their request being refused, they amused themselves by murdering as many of the unfortunate workmen as they could lay hands upon. Five days later the French and Spanish guns bombarded Casa Blanca.

As to what will be the end of the present trouble it is difficult to say. Germany, who is directly responsible for the recent bloodshed, will no doubt prevent France from taking any definite steps to control the country. In consequence, Morocco, like Armenia and Macedonia, will probably continue to drag along in its present conditions, torn by inward dissension and a menace to the peace of Europe.—Pearson's Weekly.

AT A CHARITY FAIR.

How a Dutch Farmer Contributed to the Funds.

Among her memories of colonial life, Lady Broome tells in her recent book a funny scene which she witnessed at a charity fair in Natal. It was before the South African War, and the Boers and the English settlers were on friendly terms. The fair was managed as such enterprises are here, and Lady Broome, being one of the patronesses of the charity, was herself acting as saleswoman at a stall in the bazaar.

I never heard how or why he got there; I only know that a stout, comfortable, well-to-do Dutch farmer suddenly appeared at the door of the bazaar. He was at once assailed by pretty flower-girls and lucky-bag bearers, and all sorts of things were promptly pressed upon him.

But the old gentleman had a plan and a method of his own on which he proceeded to act. He had not a single word of English, so it was a case of deeds, not words. He began at the very first stall and worked his way all round. At each stall he pointed to the biggest thing on it, and held out a handful of coins in payment. He then shouldered his purchase as far as the next stall, where he deposited it as a gift to the lady selling, and bought her biggest object, and went on round the hall on the same principle.

When it came to my turn, he held out to me the largest wax doll I ever beheld, and carried off a huge, unwieldy doll's house, which entirely eclipsed even his hurly figure. My next-door—or rather stall-neighbor had a tableful of glass and china, and she consequently viewed the approach of this article of bazaar commerce with natural misgiving; but as our ideal customer relieved her of a very large breakfast set, she managed to make room for the miniature house until she could arrange a raffle, and so got rid of it.

The last I saw of that Boer, who must have contributed largely to our receipts, was his leading a very small donkey which he had just bought at the last stall, by a blue ribbon halter. I believe it was the only "object" in the whole bazaar that could possibly have been of the slightest practical use to him, but the contrast between the weak-kneed and frivolously attired donkey and its sturdy purchaser was irresistibly comic.

AN OBLIGING TAILOR.

"See here," said Slopey to his tailor, "what did you mean by suing me?"

"Oh, I did it merely to oblige you," answered the tailor.

"I'll give me!" echoed Slopey.

"How so?"

"Why, to oblige you to pay me," replied the other.

bunting.

The lower part of this templelike hearse is filled with combustibles saturated with oil, and immediately above this is the platform on which the body of the dead priest rests. The shell containing the body is drawn an hour or two previously to the fair ground in an elaborate car decked with gold tinsel, and the coffin is immediately hoisted by pulleys high into the funeral pagoda. The temple bells begin to tinkle, and amid cries of delight from the crowd showers of colored rockets are fired into the pagoda, which instantly takes fire and blazes furiously. Thicker and thicker fly the rockets, until the entire structure is a mass of flames.

In half an hour or so nothing remains of the pagoda but a heap of ashes, from which certain fragments of bones are carefully collected and buried with reverence, after which a pagoda is built over them for a memorial.

PEACE IN THE MENAGERIE

THE BEAR AND THE LION IN A FOND EMBRACE.

And The Peace of Asia Secured by the Treaty Recently Signed in St. Petersburg.

The peace of Asia is the correct description of the momentous agreement which was signed at St. Petersburg last week between Great Britain and Russia. It is a genuinely self-denying ordinance on both sides, and it removes at least for a considerable time to come one of the oldest and not always dormant dangers to the peace of the world. It is worth more in practical statesmanship than the debates and quibblings and hypocrisies of a dozen peace conferences, and it has far-reaching effects beyond the situation with which it specifically deals.

One of these effects is of great interest to America at the present moment—namely, that it renders the Anglo-Japanese alliance almost superfluous from the British point of view. The great value to Britain of that instrument was the co-operation it secured for her in the defence of India in case of an Anglo-Russian war. This new agreement with Russia removes the danger of such a conflict from the field of practical politics.

The only serious contingency which England now has need to provide for is war with Germany. Even this peril is remote in the present aspect of international affairs, but should it arise Japanese assistance would be trifling. Her alliance with Japan served English purposes well up to a certain point. Its existence indeed made this new agreement with Russia possible on the present terms.

But when a contract between nations, like a partnership between individuals, becomes awkward and unprofitable to one of the parties its practical value diminishes. However binding in its technical obligations it may be, the alliance between England and Japan is still of importance to Japan, but its terms have become highly embarrassing to Great Britain. England will not break her compact except in some conceivable emergency which will involve the world's peace. She would, of course, deny any intention of doing so even then, but England would veto by every influence in her power any belligerent policy of her ally toward America or even towards Russia.

"Have you any children?" demanded the landlord. "Yes," replied the would-be tenant, solemnly, "six—all in the cemetery." "Better there than here," said the landlord, consolingly; and proceeded to execute the desired lease. In due time the children returned from the cemetery, whither they had been sent to play, but it was too late to annul the contract.

NORWAY KNOWS FEW ILLS

THEIR FOOD GIVES NORSEMAN GOOD PHYSIQUES.

The Customary Food of the Nation is of the Soup and Stew Order.

"The stranger in Norway," says a returned traveler, "is forcibly struck with the superior physique of the nation; he meets a race of large-boney, fair-haired men and women, and his chief wonder is the absence of ill-formed and under-developed people. When the rigor of the Norwegian winter is considered one is likely to ascribe this physical well-being to the survival of the fittest. But the splendid physique is also due not only to the widespread system of physical development in vogue, but to the peculiarly suitable food eaten."

"The customary food of the nation is of the soup and stew order. This results in a large quantity of nourishment being taken in a liquid form, and renders the diet one easy of digestion. Nations employing food in more solid shape require more liquid in the form of drink; but this unfortunately leads to a dilution of the digestive fluids and renders them unable to act on the solid food in the necessary concentrated state. It is thus a matter of no surprise that few Norwegians suffer from indigestion; indeed, it is easy to see that many of the dishes, as the result of their mode of preparation, are to

AN EXTENT PREDIGESTED.

"In this connection it would be well to point to the effect upon the nation's teeth. Naturally, the possession of perfect teeth is a guarantee of satisfactory mastication, the first stage in the assimilation of food. But the nature of the food taken determines to a large extent the condition of the molars. This idea is borne out by the fact that in Norway, where roast meats are the exception, the condition of the teeth is nearly always excellent."

"The Norwegians, above all things, understand the art of preparing fish. One of the most appetizing ways of eating this article of diet is as fish-balls, for which the fish is boned and pounded and stewed after being rolled into balls. Meatballs are prepared the same way. When meat does appear it is usually under the guise of boiled mutton, and this dish is generally followed by prunes stewed in tapica."

"The national Saturday's dinner will not appeal very appetizingly to our minds, for it consists of raw pickled herring (pickled in brine), with raw onions and boiled potatoes. The Norwegians claim for it that in this form none of the nutriment is lost. An imported dish, which bids fair also to become a national dish, resembling 'olla podrida,' which is made of flaked cod, baked with sliced potatoes, tomatoes, and rich gravy."

"Supper is a hearty meal, taken about 7 in the evening."

AMONG THE VARIOUS DISHES

in customary use are meatballs, 'slid,' salad (herring salad made of pickled herring, onion, sage and parsley, minced and eaten cold) braised fish and potatoes, served hot, and steaming dried fish."

"During 'kaffet' a great variety of fancy breads and cakes are eaten. The Norwegian bread is varied in its cookery. But the chief item of domestic economy which appeal to the stranger are the great variety of dishes, the lengthy time devoted to the preparation of meals and the extreme care and cleanliness of the housewife, with whom nothing is ever too much trouble."

"One cannot but admire the sensible way in which the temperance question is dealt with, for Norway possesses non-alcoholic drinks which are not palatable merely, but delicious. The fruit syrups are things to be desired, and the imitations of intoxicants are really at-

"CUT" BY HIS MAJESTY

THE DIRE PENALTIES OF OFFENDING ROYALTY.

An Unintentional Offence Is Usually Readily Pardoned by the King.

There is no greater social offence than to do anything that incurs the displeasure of the King or Queen. The man or woman who does so intentionally ceases to be recognized by their Majesties, and this means social extinction. The offender's name, no matter what his or her rank may be, is struck out of the visiting-list of every person in society; if the offender be a man he is asked to remove his name from every club of any standing to which he may happen to belong; no man or woman of social repute will know him, and if he is in the Army, Navy or Diplomatic Service the best thing he can do is to resign, for he will find himself cut dead by every one of his brother-officers, says London Answers.

It need hardly be said that their Majesties are always loath to inflict on anyone the penalty which a public avowal of their displeasure entails, and, in fact, never do so unless a person offends wittingly. It is considered a serious offence to violate any of those rules of etiquette which their Majesties expect people whom they honor with their acquaintance at all times to observe scrupulously in their presence.

THE AMERICAN'S ERROR.

If you fail to observe these rules, it is not considered any mitigation of the offence to plead ignorance of them, for all who come into social contact with Royalty are supposed to make themselves thoroughly familiar with these observances.

On one occasion a few seasons ago, a lady whose name was well known among American hostesses in London was honored by an invitation to a dinner-party at Buckingham Palace. A few days before the dinner, the lady wrote to the Queen asking if she might bring a guest who was staying with her to the dinner-party. This was an outrageous violation of etiquette. The lady's request was refused, though, of course, the refusal was couched in the most courteous terms, but her name was never again included in the list of Royal invitations, and it soon got known in society that their Majesties did not wish to meet her. The result was that the lady was dropped absolutely and completely out of society, and she shortly afterwards gave up her London house and left for the country.

FROM SOCIETY TO SOLITUDE.

There was a peer who, a couple of years ago, presuming on his friendship with the King, took an unpardonable liberty with his Sovereign. The King had arranged to be the peer's guest from Saturday to Monday, and as is customary in such cases, a list of the other guests the peer proposed asking was submitted to his Majesty. Two of the names on the list were unknown to the King, and his Majesty asked that they might be omitted from the party.

They were, however, present, and the peer explained their presence by stating that he had already asked them when he had sent the list to the King. Such an offence was quite unpardonable; the King declined ever to meet the peer again, and the nobleman soon found that an ancient title and high position could not save him from the penalty which taking a liberty with the Sovereign entails.

His name was removed from the list of members of every club he belonged to, invitations he had received to various houses of people in his own rank were cancelled; and he was asked to resign his captaincy in his county yeomanry. He left his country mansion one of the most splendid houses in England, and went to live on the Continent, and he

COMPLETELY MONEY MAD

WAY COUSIN JONATHAN SPENDS HIS MILLIONS.

Some Methods of United States Millionaires to Make Themselves Famous.

Recently President Roosevelt has been waging unrelenting war on the Trust magnates of his country. To gain money has become the overpowering passion of the American; but it will be interesting to observe how he spends it when he has got it, says London Answers.

To sober Englishmen the follies of the millionaires are almost beyond belief. He slaves like a nigger to make his pile. Having made it, he cannot rest until he has advertised the fact to all the world, and in this process he becomes a fit subject for Bedlam. We got news some time ago of a dinner at which each guest sat on horseback, and of another gathering where every guest found a present under his plate worth \$1,000 or more. These are really mild exhibitions of idiosyncrasy compared with what is happening in every great city of the United States.

The latest freak is a millionaire from Nevada, whose method of making himself famous is to distribute immense tips among all who do him any service. On arrival at a New York hotel, he gave \$5 to the man who opened the door of his carriage, \$10 to the servant who conducted him to his rooms, \$5 to a boy who handed him a newspaper.

BOTTLE OF SCENT \$12,000.

There is a lady in Chicago whose pride it is to be scented with perfume distilled from flowers which yield such a microscopic quantity that it takes one hundred tons to produce a tiny bottle full. This bottle, containing only one ounce, costs \$12,000, or \$25 a drop.

The wife of the fabulously rich Mr. Vanderbilt some time ago entertained her friends at the seaside by bringing a theatrical company from a New York theatre, with the orchestra and all the scenery used in the play. The theatre had to be closed during the players' absence, and the cost of the freak could not have been less than \$25,000—the whole year's earnings of fifty well-paid citizens spent on a whim!

There is a well-known rich man in New York who maintains two teams of baseball players for his personal amusement. He could see the game as well played in any part of the country for nothing, but on this idiotic caprice he spends about \$40,000 a year.

DINNER AT \$1,665 PER HEAD!

One of the most sensible of the brood, who is now settled in England, has not been able to escape infection by this lunacy of extravagance when he goes to America. Some time ago he gave a dinner in New York, at which the decorations represented the processes of steel manufacture. The centre of the table was a blast-furnace, which poured out hot punch. Around this table a miniature railway forty feet long, on which ran wagons that carried the punch to the guests. The bread was shaped like railway engines, and the ices were of the pattern of sleepers; while a Bessemer furnace supplied pastry in the form of armor plates.

A dinner in Philadelphia, at which there were only thirty guests, cost the giver in food, decorations, and valuable presents—\$1,665 per head!

Young men are as silly as their fathers and mothers in this contest of extravagance. Their latest craze is to wear gold waistcoat buttons with hand-painted miniatures of their sweethearts. These buttons often cost \$100 to \$125 each—\$500 or more per waistcoat.

Even the babes in the nursery are being reared to ideas of wanton money waste. One hundred dollars is no unusual price to pay for a doll's dressing-table with appointments, and \$6,000 was recently paid for a doll's house.

But these, after all, are only occasional outbursts of money-spending mania. It is in woman's dress the greatest ex-

SOME DESPERATE RIOTS

WHEN CITIZEN AND SOLDIER COME TO GRIPS.

Belfast Has Been the Scene of Many Fierce Battles Between Rioters and the Law.

So lately as 1890, Belfast, Ireland, was the scene of a desperate battle between rioters and the forces of the law. The trouble began with a United Irish League demonstration. The procession was promptly attacked by a strong force of Orangemen, and on the evening of June 5th troops were called out and the Riot Act read. On this occasion there were no lives lost, but no fewer than forty arrests were made. Seven police were badly hurt by stones.

In 1886 and 1887 Belfast streets saw heavy fighting. On January 29th, 1887, the police were ordered to fire, and several of the mob were wounded. But the worst of all Belfast riots was that of 1874.

Early in June of that year two mobs, one of Roman Catholic, the other of Protestant workmen, gathered and engaged in a furious battle. Matters went from bad to worse, and riots became almost daily occurrence. The climax came on July 21st, when more than two thousand men met and fought with sticks, stones, glass bottle, and iron bars. Two houses were set afire, and the streets were one medley of roaring, struggling crowds.

THE POLICE WERE POWERLESS;

troops were called out, and the Riot Act read. The rioters paid no attention whatever, except to battle more desperately. With great reluctance the officers gave orders to fire.

A heavy volley crashed into the seething mob, and men fell in every direction. They rallied and attacked the soldiers, who were forced in self-defence to fire again. This time the rioters broke and ran. The streets were like shambles. Eleven men were picked up stone dead, and more than sixty were badly wounded.

It is not always that the representatives of law and order are able to control a mob. The dreadful business of December 14th, 1831, will long be remembered in County Kilkenny. On that day a political riot broke out in the small town of Castleckock. A body of a dozen police under a Mr. Gibbins marched down to stop the fighting. The whole mob turned upon the little force of constabulary, surrounded them, and in mad fury

BEAT THEM ALL TO DEATH.

About two and a half miles from the mining city of Ballarat is a hill crowned with a curious monument. This consists of a stone platform surmounted by an obelisk, at each of the angles of which stand obsolete city-bound muzzle-loading guns. The whole is surrounded by a picket fence, and marks the scene of one of the most terrible riots ever recorded in any British colony. The story of the various causes which led up to this riot is too long to tell; it is sufficient to say that the great grievances were the heavy gold license, \$10 a month for each digger, and the horrible crudity of the prison arrangements. Men arrested for any offence were chained out in the open to heavy logs.

In 1854, the Ballarat diggers, after vainly petitioning for a change, began to organize. Under the leadership of Peter Lalor, they collected arms and ammunition, and began to drill. Soldiers were sent to Ballarat. The miners attacked them, but were driven back. In revenge, the authorities redoubled the strictness of the license law.

THE MINERS THEN GATHERED.

and on the top of Bakery Hill where the monument now stands, constructed the famous "Eureka Stockade." It was garrisoned by 300 men.

Captain Thomas of the 40th Foot made

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kingly time devoted to the preparation of meals and the extreme care and cleanliness of the housewife, with whom nothing is ever too much trouble.

"One cannot but admire the sensible way in which the temperance question is dealt with, for Norway possesses non-alcoholic drinks which are not palatable merely, but delicious. The fruit syrups are things to be desired, and the infusions of intoxicants are really attractive. This is a common-sense way of dealing with intemperance. The 'alcoholfrink' liquid most frequently drunk is known as 'valerod', and appears to be an unfermented malt beer, aerated without being objectionably gassy. It is sweet and nutritious and otherwise much resembles good stout. It is said that the Norwegian who leaves his mother country has much difficulty in assimilating our foods and that he actually pines for his native diet; but a month of Norwegian dietary to the average stranger induces in him a longing for something he can really 'put his teeth into.'"

SENTENCE SERMONS.

A strong breath comes out of a weak head.

The hypocrite is the devil's best argument.

No man ever created anything greater than himself.

Sermons prepared for the ears never get beyond them.

One day's charity is a poor balance for six days' robbery.

The Lord will not lift the man who does not try to rise.

There is no solution of any social problem without sympathy.

Folks need what is in your heart more than what is in your hand.

Use the knowledge you have and you will have all you can use.

The influence of your life depends on the affluence of your heart.

The poorest man of all is the one who affects to despise the poor.

It's nothing but a cackling kind of poetry that can be made with a tailor's g'ose.

Some folks think they have lots of grit because they know how to grind their neighbors.

The tallow dip man always has illuminating ideas on the responsibilities of an arc light.

There's a lot of difference between the works of friendship and working your friends.

We never think much of the work of the man who is liberal with samples of his worries.

It will help the world wonderfully when we can make virtue as interesting as vice already is.

When you base your honesty wholly on policy the tempter always can show you better premiums.

When faith sees the glory of character at the end of the way it does not need a fence to keep it in the road.

Some don't know the difference between heaping coals of fire on the head and throwing cinders in the eyes.

The men are few and wise who do not think they can prescribe for this poor old world without studying social medicine.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Why do you always walk on the same side of the street? Why do you always put on the same boot first? Just force of habit. Habit is a splendid time and energy saver. If we had to think before we did each of the little things that now we do automatically our minds would be tired when we brought them to tackle more important matters. Habit makes things easy, too, call it by what name you like. Sometimes it is known as system, and in this form it is habit that rules the world. On the other hand, don't let habit get hold of you if it is not helping you. As an instance, there is no advantage in going to the same place every day for lunch. Try another occasionally, and see new faces. You may get new ideas from them.

The Bank of England has 24 directors, who are elected by stockholders. A director must hold £2,000 worth of stock.

which taking a liberty with the Sovereign entails.

His name was removed from the list of members of every club he belonged to, invitations he had received to various houses of people in his own rank were cancelled; and he was asked to resign his captaincy in his county yeomanry. He left his country mansion one of the most splendid houses in England, and went to live on the Continent, and he now resides in great privacy in a villa near Toulon, for he is altogether too proud a man to accept the only sort of society that is open to him.

SAD BREACH OF ETIQUETTE.

A member of the French Embassy in London once addressed his Majesty as "dear boy," which was a gross violation of etiquette, but under the circumstances the offence was pardoned. It was committed during a game of bridge at the Marlborough Club when the diplomatist in question was playing with the King. The former, though not a very good player, was a highly enthusiastic one and very keen about winning. The last hand of the rubber was a "no trumper" played by the King, and the diplomatist watched the fall of each card with the greatest anxiety. The King at the finish won by two tricks, thus winning the game and rubber, and his partner, in a rapture of enthusiasm, exclaimed, "Ah, my dear boy, well played, well played!" Then in an instant, as a dead silence fell on the players, the diplomatist recollected himself, and jumping to his feet, prayed his Majesty's pardon which was at once granted, for his offence was so transparently unintentional.

RUINED BY ROYAL FROWN.

In another club some years ago a retired naval officer one afternoon flatly contradicted a statement made by the King, then Prince of Wales. The officer was a notorious bully, but he made a fatal mistake when he tried to bully the heir to the throne. The King took no notice at the time of the officer's rudeness, which was obviously intentional, but later on sent an enquiry to inform him that his Royal Highness did not any longer wish to number him among his acquaintances. From that moment the officer was cut by every one in society. He brazened the matter out for a while, but he sank rapidly in the social scale, and a few years ago he was fatally injured in a drunken brawl in some low gambling den in New York.

An officer in the Army who is on considerable terms of friendship with the King said recently to the writer: "No one is less ready to take offence than the King, or more ready to pardon one when the offence is unintentional; but his Majesty never permits a liberty to be taken with him, and if people do so they must suffer the consequences which their offence entails." Many an aspirant to Court favor has had experience of this.

MIRRORS AS DETECTIVES.

Shoplifters Are Often Caught by Their Aid.

"It is not solely to please the lady patrons," said an interior decorator, "that mirrors so abound in shops. They serve another and more important purpose. They help detect shoplifters. If you should study the various watchers in the employ of the big retail stores you would find that they don't watch the patrons directly. They look at their reflections in the mirrors. Of course their watching done that way is unperceived. The shoplifter glances at the watcher, sees that his back is to her and secretes a pair of silk stockings in her shirt waist. The next moment she feels an unfriendly and terrifying tap on her shoulder, and the watcher, who has caught her by the mirror's aid, bids her sternly to accompany him to the office."

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

"What," queried the very young man, "is the secret of happiness?"

"The secret of happiness?" answered the sage of Sageville, "is not to let your troubles bother you any more than they bother your friends."

These buttons often cost \$100 to \$125 each—\$500 or more per waistcoat.

Even the babes in the nursery are being reared to ideas of wanton money waste. One hundred dollars is no unusual price to pay for a doll's dress—table with appointments, and \$6,000 was recently paid for a doll's house.

But these, after all, are only occasional outbursts of money-spending mania. It is in woman's dress the greatest extravagance is displayed, for this goes on every day of the year. An American paper quotes an English periodical to the effect that a wealthy fashionable London lady will spend \$10,000 a year on her dress, exclusive of jewellery and costly ornaments; but an American millionaire's wife could not be satisfied with anything like that paltry sum.

A modest linen dress costs her \$60; a tailor-made, \$250; an evening-dress, \$1,750; and a wonderful garment of this kind, \$10,000. This is exclusive of ornaments. Fifteen thousand dollars, \$20,000, \$25,000 is no uncommon sum to pay for sprays and other dress ornaments, and in some cases the cost runs to \$150,000.

But there are also the lady's cloaks and jackets. These range from \$60 up to \$375, and in a season she will want ten of them. Then she must have twenty-six hats, at prices varying from \$12.50 to \$60; half a dozen fans, at an average of \$25 each; and twenty-six veils, costing a total of \$70.

Her gloves, boas, sunshades, and umbrellas cost as much as would keep two families in comparative comfort. She wears fifteen dozen, or 180 pairs, of gloves in a year, which alone cost her \$375. She uses up eight boas, eight sunshades and umbrellas, the price of the lot being \$3.00, while her eleven belts cost \$75.

IS HE A BLESSING?

There are also the corsets to be paid for—four of them, at \$75 the pair; silk and lace petticoats, at \$250 to \$350; ten dressing-gowns, dressing-jackets, and bath-wraps, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$250 each; several tea-gowns, costing from \$75 to \$150; and a host of collars, cuffs, and other wear.

Her yearly bill for handkerchiefs is \$175; but when she buys them at the rate of \$100 a dozen the total cost is much greater.

Then she needs sixty pairs of stockings, which run her into an expenditure of \$250. Also twenty-one pairs of boots, and three pairs of slippers, at prices from \$6.25 to \$25, the whole bill for footwear being \$280.

Besides these, there is the riding outfit, and also the motor outfit, with gloves, boots, veils, cloaks, coats, skirts, etc., all over again.

This is how the American millionaire spends his money. Is he a blessing or a curse to his country? He is secretly a citizen to be proud of.

SNAGS AND JAGS.

It's easy to live on love alone—between meals.

Luck consists of having what some other fellow wants.

It is never very hard to convince a man of the justice of something he is making money at.

A woman never wants anything quite as much as when it is something she has no real use for.

Contentment is the result of wanting your own job a little more than you do the other fellow's.

It is astonishingly easier to explain why you stayed out late to a man friend than it is to your wife.

If a girl really respects a man, it has something to do with the way his neckties match his complexion.

IN THE DAYS WORK.

Old Salt—"I have been on eight different vessels when they went to the bottom."

Young Fresh—"How did you manage to escape each time?"

Old Salt—"Easy enough; they were submarine boats."

WILLING TO REPLACE.

Only last night I stole a kiss.

Now my conscience pricks, attack! Therefore I think I'll go around To-night and put it back.

were sent to Ballarat. The miners attacked them, but were driven back. In revenge, the authorities redoubled the strictness of the license law.

THE MINERS THEN GATHERED.

and on the top of Bakery Hill where the monument now stands, constructed the famous "Eureka Stockade." It was garrisoned by 300 men.

Captain Thomas of the 40th Foot made a surprise attack early one morning with a force of 276 soldiers. The miners rushed out and heavy volleys were exchanged. The troops charged, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight followed. Thirty diggers were killed outright, scores were wounded, and 135 were captured. Lalor himself lost an arm. Yet a few years later Lalor was elected to the New South Wales Parliament, where he sat for many years. Probably under no flag but ours would this forgiving spirit be shown.—London Answers.

LONDON IS STEREOTYPED.

Builder Thinks Sameness of Small Houses Means Sameness of Life.

A colonial visitor to England writes in the Builder his impressions of England and London from a builder's point of view. He notes that the most remarkable feature in the vast growth of like two-story houses in the last twenty-five years is the uniformity of their plan of arrangement.

In Continental centres which are developing suburbs there is a certain individuality in the small houses. Speculative houses built by the dozen are very exceptional on the Continent. But in England a house built to suit the taste of an individual is so rare as to pass unnoticed among the tens of thousands of villas and cottages erected by speculative builders. He continues:

"As London is approached on the southern side the remarkable character of the modern English mode of living in suburban cottages is apparent. London seems to a foreigner like some monstrous overgrown village or collection of villages with interminable rows of little two story cottages, interspersed with fields, commons and parks."

"All that constituted a town or city in the old times and in the older sense has of course long since been swallowed up in this gigantic labyrinth and the country thus transfigured is inhabited by a people who, to judge by the singularly stereotyped appearance of their homes, are content with as remarkable stereotyping of their domestic arrangements."

IRON-RUST.

It is estimated that the rails of a single railway system in England, the London & Northwestern, lose 18 tons in weight every day; and the larger part of this loss is ascribed to the effects of rust. The problem of rust is of great economical importance, not only because of such losses as that just described, but also because of the great expense involved in repainting iron and steel structures in order to preserve them. Thus \$10,000 a year are spent in painting the great Scotch bridge over the Forth. Latest experiments indicate that pure iron in the presence of pure oxygen does not rust. It appears to be necessary for the production of rust some acid, notably carbonic acid, shall be present. When iron is subjected to the action of water containing traces of acid, and in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, it always rusts. The rapid rusting of iron in railroad-stations is ascribed to the presence of sulphuric acid derived from the smoke of locomotives.

REMINDED HIM.

Winks—That medical gentleman hovering over the bar reminds me so of my nautical experience.

Dinks—Because he is half seas over?

Winks—No, no; not so crude as that. Because the bartender is putting the schooner into the dry dock.

It's queer how anxious people are to lend you money when you don't need it.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

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Scientific American

rather flushed. "What have you been doing?" he asked.

"Driving those lambs into the corral."

"What lambs? I have no lambs. This is not the lamb season."

"Well, I chased eighty-five of them in, and I tell you I had a time of it too."

The ranchman went with the young tenderfoot to see what the story he told was about.

And, sure enough, huddled up together, frightened and tired out, were eighty-five wild jackrabbits.

"All right, young man; I think you'll do," said the ranchman.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Clever Woman.

"There is no use trying to deny it," said one man to another. "Blims is badly married. I hate to say it, but it's so."

"How do you know?"

"By a talk I have just had with him."

"Does he complain?"

"No. That's the pathetic part of it. He was telling me how good natured and clever his wife is because this morning she showed him how to fasten his braces to his trousers with a hair-pin."—London Titbits.

He Was Cruel.

Mrs. Nubbons—My husband is a perfect brute. Friend—You amaze me. Mrs. Nubbons—Since the baby began teething nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off.—London Tit-Bits.

He Wandered.

Reggy (fervently)—Ah, Miss Rose, when I gaze on you my mind wanders. Miss Rose (with a yawn)—What a pity. Reggy, the rest of you doesn't keep up with your mind.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventives. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventives, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventives contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventives will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name. Preventives, good for feverish children. 48 Preventives 25cts. Trial Boxes 5cts. Sold by—All Dealers.

KALADAR.

Rain has again visited this vicinity and the roads are in a serious condition.

Mrs. Jos. Morton and daughter Laura, have returned home from Kingston, after spending some time there.

Our merchant Mr. E. W. Robinson and wife have returned home from Tweed, after attending the Fall Fair and report an enjoyable time.

Mr. Fred Morton has returned home after spending a year in New Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kirkpatrick who have been visiting friends and relatives here for the past two months, have returned to their home in Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Jno. Critchley, of Myer's Cave, visited our town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Keller spent Monday in Northbrook.

Mrs. Wm. Bongard and family of this place, are spending a few weeks with friends and relatives in Westplain.

A number from this place attended the Fall Fair at Arden.

Mrs. Wilson Parks, of Arden, was the guest of Mrs. E. Godfrey.

Miss Lillian Flemming, of Tweed, spent Sunday at Kaladar.

Mr. J. E. Morton, of Ottawa is holding special meetings in this place.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
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Peppermint -
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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The Story of a Medicine.

Its name—"Golden Medical Discovery"—was suggested by one of its most important and valuable ingredients—Golden Seal root.

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that he could, by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine, aided by a certain degree of constantly maintained heat and with the aid of apparatus and appliances designed for that purpose, extract from our most valuable native medicinal roots their curative properties much better than by the use of alcohol, so generally employed. So the now world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery" for the cure of weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness and kindred derangements was first made, as it ever since has been, without a particle of alcohol in its make-up.

A glance at the full list of its ingredients, printed on every bottle-wrapper, will show that it is made from the most valuable medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. All these ingredients have received the strongest endorsement from the leading medical experts, teachers and writers on Materia Medica who recommend them as the very best remedies for the diseases for which "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised.

A little book of these endorsements was then compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to any one asking same by postal card, or letter addressed to the Doctor as above. From these endorsements, copied from standard medical books of all the different schools of practice, it will be found that the ingredients composing the "Golden Medical Discovery" are advised not only for the cure of the above mentioned diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting affections which, if not promptly and properly treated are liable to terminate in consumption. Take Dr. Pierce's Dis-

umph this proof of an unconquerable stomach, in which it seemed as though the national honor were concerned.

"Our neighbors in the other booths must have reached the same happy grade of temperature, for nothing was heard but extravagant shouts, the crashing of glasses, coarse laughter and swearing.

"The count was not yet satisfied with his victory over the Englishman. While he was swallowing with apparent calmness the glasses of liquor which were offered to him he did not cease to devour him with his eyes, carried away by a dull madness, which soon broke out. His eyes, which were the only part of his impassive face that moved, gleamed more and more ferociously, like those of a madman when a straitjacket has been put on him. The Englishman continued to boast of his strength. He was now thoroughly intoxicated and talking impudently enough to the others, who were not so drunk.

"So you are very valiant, are you?" asked the count, still smiling disdainfully.

"More than you," retorted the Englishman.

"Don Janaro started to spring at him, but the others restrained him. Soon calming himself, he said:

"If you are so brave, why not put your hand on the table?"

"What for?"

"To pin it down with mine."

"The Englishman without an instant's hesitation stretched out his huge, hairy hand. The count took

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Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis. and get a free trial package. Large box 25 cts.—Druggists.

PROVED HIS ABILITY.

A Tenderfoot's Wonderful Feat In Herding Sheep.
In the west they tell this story about the east, perhaps by way of retaliation for some of the tall stories about the west that they tell down east.
A young man, just graduated from an eastern institution of learning, went to the west and applied at a large ranch for a job.
"What can you do?" asked the owner.
"Nothing much, but I'm willing to work and can learn," replied the eager applicant.
"Know how to ride a horse?"
"No, I never rode one in my life."
"Rather a slim chance for you to be useful here, I'm afraid."
"What have you to do for a man if he could ride?"
"Herding sheep."
"I think I could get along at that very well without a horse."
"Young man, I'm afraid you don't know much about this business. I have a large ranch here and some thousands of sheep. A man without a horse would make a pretty poor show."
"Well, I'll tell you; when I was at college I was the champion sprinter of the institution. I believe I could do you some good service. I have a long distance record too. I wish you'd give me a chance and let us see what I can do."
With a good natured but pitying smile the ranchman said all right and bade his new man to get some supper, turn in and be ready to go to work early the next morning.
When the employer rose next morning he saw the new employee coming in from the direction of the sheep quarters. Somewhat surprised at the young fellow's enterprise in getting up so early, he accosted him:
"Well, you're up and ready to go to work, are you?"
"Oh, my, yes! I've been at work for two or three hours."
Then the ranchman noted that the tenderfoot was dressed in working clothes, a sweater, and already looked

the guest of Mrs. E. Godfrey.
Miss Lillian Flemming, of Tweed, spent Sunday at Ke's adar.
Mr. J. E. McCon, of Ottawa is holding special meetings in this place.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Tol kio, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A FOG AT SEA.

Frightens the Timid and Even Discourages the Brave.
This curious picture of an arrival at the Hook of Holland is by C. Lewis Hind: "I awoke suddenly. It was full daylight. My watch indicated 5:4 in the morning. We should be nearing the Dutch coast. But why had the boat stopped? Why had the devastating scurvy of the screw ceased? I clambered from my berth and withdrew the curtain from the porthole. Sea and sky had gone. We were enveloped in a dense fog. The wail of the siren roused the passengers. A fog at sea unstrings the nerves of the timid and discourages the brave. I noticed that the landing platform had been extended and that two life lines were coiled upon it. On the bridge were five men. The captain stood in the center with two of his subordinates on either side. They leaned over the rail peering into the wall of fog. I went forward. Three of the crew were bent double over the bows seeking the black mass that might be moving toward us. I could almost fancy I heard the crash, the shouts and the rush of feet.
"The air was damp. I went below. A dozen passengers were gathered around the breakfast table sipping tea and toying with toast. When the siren wailed my neighbor, a girl, who was about to eat a mouthful, replaced the crust upon the table and folded her hands. A woman cried silently. A large, flabby man took the seat adjoining mine, rested his elbow upon the table and covered his eyes. I thought he was praying, but when the steward advanced and stood inquiringly before him he raised his head for a moment and said, 'Ham and eggs.'
"Those homely and unfamiliar words relieved our depression; also the vessel began to move faster. Soon the siren ceased, and when the captain slouched into the cabin and called for a cup of hot coffee we—well, I think some of us could have danced a jig. I went on deck.
"There was Holland. The sun was scattering the fog. We passed the place where the Berlin was wrecked. Pooh! Who minds fear on the morning after, with all the adventures of a new day waiting?"

diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting affections which, if not promptly and properly treated are liable to terminate in consumption. Take Dr. Pierce's Discovery in time and persevere in its use until you give it a fair trial and it is not likely to disappoint. Too much must not be expected of it. It will not perform miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. It will cure the affections that lead up to consumption, if taken in time.

A CASTILIAN BRAVADO

Revolted Scene Pictured by a Spanish Novelist.

NERVE OF THE HAUGHTY DON

Striking Description of the Daring and Courage Displayed by the Old General Who Would Not Permit an Englishman to Outdo Him.

The realistic Spanish novelist, Valdes, in one of his most popular stories ("Sister San Supplicé," translated by Nathan Haskell Dole) gives a description of a retired Spanish general's afternoon out which will illuminate many chivalric incidents in Spanish life and aptly illustrates the reckless daring and courage of which the average haughty don is liberally possessed. The scene is a sort of picnic grounds in the outskirts of Seville: "Meantime the animation had been on the increase among the ruffians. The period of unmanly action had come. One of them climbed upon a table to make aspeech, and then the others, by way of applause, threw sherry and marzanilla in his face. Another was trying to lift with his teeth a companion whom drunkenness had stretched out on the floor. He did not succeed. He merely tore his sack coat. Still others were committing absurd and extravagant actions, making a great noise and uproar.
"The count remained grave and silent, drinking one glass of sherry after another. But his eyes were no longer, as usual, incomprehensible and unfathomable, like those of a man tired of life. Though he did not speak or move about he seemed a different man.
"The Englishman had taken off his jacket and waistcoat and, rolling up his shirt sleeves, was exhibiting his biceps, which were really powerful, and trying to break empty bottles on his arm. Once blood had come, but he went on breaking the bottles without paying any attention to it. Then he asked the waiter to bring a bottle of rum and a large glass. He filled this to the brim with the liquor, and then slowly, without moving a muscle or even winking, he drained it to the bottom. Then he sat down at the table opposite the count and said solemnly: "You can't do that."
"A flash of fury gleamed through the harebrained nobleman's eyes, but he succeeded in restraining himself, and, turning the rest of the bottle into the glass, he calmly ordered the waiter to bring him some pepper. He threw in a pinch of it, then threw into it his cigar ashes heaped up before him and, without saying a word, with the same scornful, contemptuous smile, drained the glass and, not content with that, bit it in pieces. We saw his lips spotted with blood. The company received with oles and shouts of tri-

your hand on the table?"
"What for?"
"To pin it down with mine."
"The Englishman without an instant's hesitation stretched out his huge, brawny hand. The count took out of his pocket a damasked dagger and laid his delicate, gentlemanly hand on the Englishman's, and without hesitation and with a ferocious grip he raised the point with the other and drove it through both into the table.
"The women uttered a cry of terror. All of us men ran to their assistance. A few left the place in search of help. In an instant our booth was filled with blood. From the wounds great drops of blood streamed, staining the handkerchiefs which we applied to them.
"A doctor who happened to be among the bystanders dressed the wounds provisionally with the few means at his disposal. The count smiled while they were dressing his hand. The Englishman was as sick as a horse, and soon the count was the same, and both were taken to such rooms as the establishment had to offer and went to bed. Every one left, commenting on the barbarism of the deed."

Hit Harder.

"Woman is considered the weaker vessel," she remarked, "and yet"—
"Well?" she queried as she hesitated.
"And yet," she continued, "man is the oftener broke."—Exchange.

Be rich in patience if thou in goods be poor.—Dunbar.

DIAMOND DYES
Enable Mothers to Keep Their Children Well Dressed.



"I save money year after year by using your never-failing Diamond Dyes. Every month I re-color one or more little suits and dresses for my children. The cost is trifling, and the children always look well dressed. I am convinced that Diamond Dyes are first and best for home use."
Mrs. L. B. Franklin, Hamilton, Ont.
Wise mothers know well that Diamond Dyes make home dyeing scientific and successful, because Diamond Dyes provide special dyes for Wool, Silk, and combinations of Wool and Silk; and special dyes for Cotton, Linen, and those combinations in which Cotton or Linen generally predominate.
Wise mothers know well that Diamond Dyes are simple and easy to use, and that happy and perfect results follow each dyeing operation if Diamond Dye Wool dyes are used for coloring Wool, Silk, and combinations of Wool and Silk; and Diamond Dye Cotton dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.
Send us your full address and we will mail you free of cost New Teddy-Bear Booklet, New Diamond Dye Direction Book and 50 samples of dyed cloth.
W. F. L. S. & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED.
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A New Orleans woman was thin.

Because she did not extract sufficient nourishment from her food.
She took Scott's Emulsion.
Result:
She gained a pound a day in weight.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00



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Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ODESSA FAIR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Plate of five Northern Spy—Jno Hagerman, C W Neville
Plate of five Tolman Sweet—P E R Miller, W M Clark
Plate of six pears—P E R Miller, J C Johnston
Variety of tomatoes—J C Johnston, R W Aylsworth
Three heads celery—R W Aylsworth, W M Clark
Plate of five Russet—P E R Miller, J C Johnston
Plate of five Snow apples—J C Johnston, P E R Miller
Plate of five Bell Flower apples—J C Johnston, P E R Miller
Plate of five St Lawrence apples—W M Clark, J C Johnston
Two heads cauliflower—P E R Miller, J B Smith
Squash—Daly Boyce, 1st and 2nd
Pumpkin—Daly Boyce, W M Clark

CLASS XIV—WAGONS AND HARNESS

Spring wagon—B Toomey
Top buggy—R H Peters, B Toomey
Cutler—Harry Jones, 1st and 2nd
Single Harness—R H Peters, B Toomey
Double carriage harness—Harry Jones, G Simpkins
Heavy double harness—R H Peters, B Toomey

CLASS XV—GENERAL MANUFACTURES.

Knit bedspread—R W Aylsworth, L Aylsworth
Crochet bedspread—L Aylsworth, P E R Miller
Pieced Bedspread—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth
Pair mitts—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth
Pair socks—L Aylsworth, R W Aylsworth
Quilt, silk—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller
Floor mat—R H Peters, L Aylsworth

CLASS XVI—LADIES' WORK

Sofa pillow, Battenburg—R W Aylsworth, J C Johnston
Sofa pillow, any other kind—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth
Centre piece, embroidery—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller
Point lace—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller
Centre piece, any other kind—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth
Collection of doilies, any kind—L Aylsworth, P E R Miller
Table mat—P E R Miller, L Aylsworth
Tea cosy—R W Aylsworth, J C Johnston

Pillow shams—P E R Miller, L Aylsworth

Trav or carving cloth—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller

Tatting—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller

Outline work—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller

Berlin wool work—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth

Crochet lace, wool—J C Johnston, R W Aylsworth

Knitted lace—J C Johnston, R W Aylsworth

Collection three collars, fancy needle work—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller

Roman embroidery—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth

Display house plants and cut flowers—R W Aylsworth, Jas Dawson

Five o'clock table cover—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth

Hand painted table drapery—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller

Crochet work, cotton—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth

Tidy—L Aylsworth, W M Clark

Painting on China—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth

Painting in oil—Jas Dawson, P E R Miller

Hair pin work—W M Clark, J C Johnston

Shadow embroidery—R W Aylsworth, P E R Miller

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Riggey & Hickey, Kingston, for general purpose coat—Daly Boyce, J C Johnston
Geo Thompson, Kingston, for single roadster horse, 15½ hands or under—Jno Hagerman

Ad Rowley, Kingston, for three-year-old general purpose colt—Daly Boyce

Abnerthy's Shoe Store, Kingston, for breeding pen three hens and rooster—Daly Boyce

PAIN

Pain in the head—pain anywhere, has its cause. Pain is congestion, pain is blood pressure—nothing else usually. At least, so says Dr. Shoop, and to prove it he has created a little pink tablet. That tablet—called Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablet—coaxes blood pressure away from pain centers. Its effect is charming, pleasingly delightful. Gently, though safely, it surely equalizes the blood circulation.

If you have a headache, it's blood pressure. It's painful periods with women, nerve cause. If you are sleepless, restless, nervous, it's blood congestion—blood pressure. That surely is a certainty, for Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets stop it in 20 minutes, and the tablets simply distribute the unnatural blood pressure.

Bruse your finger, and doesn't it get red, and swell, and pain you? Of course it does. It's congestion, blood pressure. You'll find it where pain is—always. It's simply Common Sense.

We sell at 25 cents, and cheerfully recommend

Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets

"ALL DEALERS"

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.

In 1712 Louis XIV. favored the opera, then established in the first salle of the Palais Royal (there have been two), with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of Magasin, whence the term Filles du Magasin (not de magasin), which was applied not only to the female choristers and supers, but to the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day shortly after his death d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orleans, the regent. "Monsieur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monsieur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II's coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we
In 's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.

—London Saturday Review.

A SERIOUS LAUGH.

The Penalty of Mirth at an Ancient Church Celebration.

There was a church celebration of a rather exciting nature many years ago in Lynn, Mass. The occurrences marking the dedication of the Old Tunnel Meeting house in 1682 are recorded by an eyewitness and quoted in Obadiah Oldpath's "Lin." After the formal ceremony of dedication a feast was held.

Ye dinner was in ye greate barn of Mr. Hood. While we were at table a

SCOTSMEN IN KILTS.

It is One Sight You Will Not See in Edinburgh.

Writer of the London Tatler has been in Edinburgh and reports as follows: There is one thing that always disappoints the visitor to Edinburgh, and that is a complete absence of kilts, or, rather, the absence of Scotsmen in kilts. If you meet a man wearing a kilt in the streets of the Queen City of the North it will be a grave mistake to suppose that he is the laird of Gormuck or some other equally famous highland chieftain. He is nothing of the sort. As a matter of fact, his name is Hodgkins, and he is employed during eleven months of the year licking up envelopes for a firm on the shady side of Lothbury avenue, London, E. C.

Another mistake which strangers are apt to make lies in supposing that the good people of Scotland talk Scotch. I shall never forget my surprise on the occasion of my first visit to Edinburgh, when a policeman at the corner of Frederic street, to whom I remarked pleasantly that it was "braw, briant nicht the nicht, whateffer," told me to push off and stop asking him conundrums. Scotsmen do not as a rule talk at all. They possess the gift of silence to a really remarkable degree. I know a gillie named Donald, who lives in Perthshire, in whose society I have sometimes spent whole days stalking the elusive stag without his ever vouchsafing a single remark of any kind. I remonstrated with him once, pointing out that such silence as his almost amounted to taciturnity. He promised to try and cultivate a certain measure of garrulity, and after we had walked across the heather for five hours, during which time I could see that his brain was working feverishly, he suddenly turned to me and exclaimed, "Yon's a fearful earthquake they had in Jamaica!"

ABOUT SNAKES.

The green serpents are not venomous. Snakes do not charm birds and people.

Serpents and other reptiles are not slimy.

Serpents cannot blow out or spit poison.

Snakes do not sting with their tongues.

No certain kind of snakes milk or suck cows.

Snakes do not molt or shed their skins each month.

Snakes do not chase or attack people without provocation.

There is no such creature as a hoop snake which rolls like a hoop.

Snakes are not blind once a month, or regularly during "dog days."

There is no horned snake with a venomous horn at the end of his tail.

Snakes do not lose their venom by being deprived of water for six days or more.

It isn't true that when snakes are killed their tails do not die until the sun goes down or until it thunders.

Snakes do not spring or jump from the ground at their victims. They do not strike from a truly coiled position.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A man who dislikes you nearly always admires your bitterest enemy.

If you must exaggerate, clothe your fault with grace by exaggerating the good points.

We are all anxious to be on the safe side. The trouble lies in finding which is the safe side.

Was today so bad? Yet at one time it was a faroff tomorrow, and you lay



Can You Read Everything or Anything?

DON'T

fail if your Eyes bother you ever so little, to call and consult our Expert Optician, who took another first graduate course in testing, while in Toronto last spring, and is having better success than ever.

Try Him—Free.

R. CHINNECK, Jeweller

Near Royal Hotel.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60½ John Street 28m Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets. Napanee 5.1v

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.

H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue to out of town visits, but if our friends at York and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

It cures because the air rendered strongly anti-

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis

Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach? It cures because the air rendered strongly anti-

CASITORIA.
Bears the/ The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

County of
LENNOX & ADDINGTON.
To Wit:

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1907, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAY IF NECESSARY) in the present year 1907, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.							
Description of Lot	Con.	Acres.	Years due.	Taxes.	Expenses.	Totals.	Remarks.
Lot No. 25.. R.A.	100	Three years or over	\$17 41	\$3 69	\$21 10	Patented	
Lot No. 32.. R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 96	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.	
Part Lot 30.. R.A.	95	Three years or over	13 13	3 58	16 71	Patented.	
N. 1/2 Lot 27.. R.A.	50	Three years or over	8 57	3 47	12 04	Not Patented.	
Lot 33..... R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 96	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.	
Lot 38..... R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 96	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.	
Lot 39..... R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 96	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.	
Lot 9..... 4	100	Three years or over	4 33	3 50	7 83	Not Patented.	
Lot 8..... 5	100	Three years or over	9 02	3 50	12 52	Patented.	
Lot 31..... 6	100	Three years or over	5 36	3 50	8 86	Not Patented.	
Lot 30..... 7	100	Three years or over	5 36	3 50	8 86	Not Patented.	
Lot 8..... 12	100	Three years or over	11 96	3 55	15 51	Patented.	
Lot 8..... 13	100	Three years or over	17 18	3 70	20 88	Patented.	

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot 4..... 5	100	Three years or over	11 20	3 53	14 73	Not Patented.
Lot 4..... 6	100	Three years or over	15 01	3 63	18 67	Not Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

S. W. 1/4 18.. 1	50	Three years or over	9 66	3 50	13 16	Patented.
S. 1/2 29.. 1	108	Three years or over	8 42	3 50	11 92	Not Patented.
W. 1/4 11 and W. 1/4 10 and W. 1/4 9..... 2	250	Three years or over	7 58	10 00	17 58	Not Patented
Lot 9..... 2	194	Three years or over	6 31	3 50	9 81	Not Patented
S. E. 1/4 1..... 3	100	Three years or over	6 72	3 50	10 22	Not Patented
N. W. 1/4 2..... 4	50	Three years or over	8 99	3 50	12 40	Not Patented
N. W. 1/4 21..... 5	65	Three years or over	16 16	3 67	20 13	Patented
S. E. 1/4 11 & S. E. 1/4 12..... 5	139	Three years or over	9 92	6 75	16 67	Not Patented
Lot 27..... 6	150	Three years or over	17 85	3 79	21 55	Not Patented
N. 1/2 Lot 9..... 7	130	Three years or over	10 61	3 52	14 16	Patented
Lot 7..... 8	173	Three years or over	13 65	3 60	17 25	S. only Pat.
N. 1/2 Lot 12 & Lot 7..... 9	330	Three years or over	18 72	6 97	25 69	Pat'd
Lot 5..... 10	200	Three years or over	18 77	3 72	22 49	Not Patented
N. 1/2 Lot 8..... 10	100	Three years or over	8 19	3 50	11 69	Not Patented
Lot 6..... 11	200	Three years or over	26 11	3 92	30 33	West pt. only Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

Lot 27..... 3	200	Three years or over	10 87	3 55	14 42	Not Patented
Lot 11..... 14	200	Three years or over	16 85	3 70	20 55	Patented.

L. L. GALLAGHER,

WARDEN.

IRVINE PARKS,

TREASURER, COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, August 12th, 1907.

First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on August 23rd, 1907. 36-13c

POLITICAL NEWS!

Borden Encourages False Hopes.

As Mr. Borden approaches the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it may confidently be anticipated that he will regulate the inhabitants thereof with a dissertation upon the advantages of that plank in his platform which reads as follows:

"The restoration of the public lands to the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms."

The man who holds out certain inducements in the hope of securing votes is acting a dishonest part, if it be beyond his power to redeem the promises made.

It may safely be stated that Mr. Borden is perfectly familiar with the legal aspects of the land question as it affects the new provinces. The status of the lands now included in the new provinces is determined by law based upon history. With both the history and the law Mr. Borden is familiar, and when he holds out a hope to the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan that they can acquire the lands now included in the two provinces upon the plea that they have been wrongfully deprived of them, he knows, no man better, that such contention cannot be supported by history nor based upon law.

Plank Intended to Mislead.

An examination of the phraseology of the plank in the Conservative platform touching this matter discloses the acumen of the lawyer and the craftiness of the politician. The plank says "the restoration of the public lands." The introduction of the word "restoration" suggests that the lands have been improperly taken from the people, and Mr. Borden would return them. The word implies that the lands have been unjustly detained by the Dominion, and the restitution or satisfaction must be made.

This is one feature of the case. It is not usual at least to restore that which has not been taken away, and one can scarcely be said to restore property, the title to which remains unquestioned and undisputed.

Canada Owns the Land.

The Territories out of which the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were carved, were purchased by the Dominion Government from the Hudson Bay Company, for the sum of \$1,600,000. They thus became the property of Canada, and as the payment for same came from the public treasury, each province contributed towards the purchase. The area known at that time as the Northwest Territories had practically no population, and absolutely no revenue.

Canada then owned the lands, and proceeded to administer them with the view of inducing a population by an energetic immigration policy. The only revenue was from the sale of public lands, a matter of trifling moment in the days of heavy expenditure for the purposes enumerated.

Provinces Unborn.

At this time be it remembered, the idea of the new provinces had not presented itself within the range of practical politics. It required many years of energetic effort, the expenditure of millions of dollars for immigration purposes, and the exercise of sagacious statesmanship to make of the desolate, uninhabited prairie a desirable place for the home seeker, a fruitful field for the industrious settler.

Canada Developed the West.

During this period of upbuilding and civilizing, the lands were the property of the Dominion, paid for by Dominion money, exploited by Dominion agency.

Safest Medicine for Women's Complaints

Women certainly do neglect themselves. They work too hard—over-tax their strength—and then wonder why they suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Most cases of female trouble start when the bowels become inactive—the kidneys strained—and the skin not cared for. Poisons, which should leave the system by these organs, are taken up by the blood and inflame the delicate female organs.

Fruit-a-tives

OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

remove the CAUSE of these diseases. "Fruit-a-tives" sweeten the stomach—make the bowels move regularly every day—strengthen the kidneys—improve the action of the skin—and thus purify the blood.

"Fruit-a-tives" take away those distressing headaches, backaches and bearing-down pains, and make women well and strong. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices, intensified, with tonics and antiseptics added. 50¢ a box—6 for \$2.50. At all druggists—or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 16

not appal the writer of the above. It does not appear to have occurred to him that the provinces never had any land therefore their right to same had never formed any part of a bargain with the government, neither does Mr. Borden concern himself with the fact that land which was never taken from the provinces cannot be restored to them, although the promise upon his part to do so should be returned to power is freely given in the hope of influencing votes.

Borden the Lawyer—Politician.

Another feature of this plank in Mr. Borden's platform is the crafty manner in which the plank has been worded—after providing that the lands must be restored, he says, "upon fair terms." What does this mean? If it means anything at all it certainly means that they shall purchased from the Dominion Government. If the lands already belong of right to the provinces and they have been wrongfully taken by the government, and must be restored, then reparation should be complete, the provinces should not be asked to pay for their own. Herein is the inherent weakness of Mr. Borden's position. He is willing to suggest to the people that they have been defrauded of their land because he pledges himself to restore it. He is also willing that the new provinces should pay for the land upon its restoration because he knows well that the land was never owned by the provinces.

Skilfully Drafted Clause.

The clause is well drafted, it discloses the combined effort of the eminent lawyer and the skilful politician. With one part of the sentence he appeals to the cupidity of the people, and with the other he provides against adverse criticism of his legal ability.

Older Provinces Interested.

This subject is one of interest to every province in the Dominion. For years past the several provinces have seen vast sums of money spent for the purpose of settling the west. There has been some adverse criticism, that huge sums should be expended for the benefit of one section of the country,

A

REMARKABLE INVENTION

FOR THE

CULTURE OF HAIR



CULTURE OF HAIR



THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LIMITED.
Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE. No. 28. Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

Bannockburn and Tanawago to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6				
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				
Bannockburn	0	6:00	6:00	1:40	1:40				
Albion	5	6:15	6:15	1:50	1:50				
Queensboro	8	6:25	6:25	2:00	2:00				
Bridgeport	14	6:40	6:40	2:15	2:15				
Two Rivers	21	6:55	6:55	2:30	2:30				
Stoco	23	7:00	7:00	2:35	2:35				
Yarker	27	7:25	7:25	2:55	2:55				
Marlbank	33	7:40	7:40	3:10	3:10				
Brinsford	37	8:10	8:10	3:30	3:30				
Tanawago	44	8:25	8:25	3:40	3:40				
Waleron	46	8:25	8:25	3:50	3:50				
Mudlake Bridge	48	8:37	8:37	4:02	4:02				
Moscow	51	8:48	8:48	4:15	4:15				
Galbraith	53	8:58	8:58	4:25	4:25				
Yarker	55	9:10	9:10	4:37	4:37				
Camden East	59	10:15	10:15	5:38	5:38				
Thompson's Mills	61	10:35	10:35	5:58	5:58				
Newburgh	61	10:45	10:45	6:08	6:08				
Strathcona	69	11:00	11:00	6:15	6:15				
Napanee	69	11:00	11:00	6:15	6:15				
Deseronto	78	11:25	11:25	6:40	6:40				

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8				
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				
Lve Kingston	0	6:00	6:00	3:25	3:25				
Kingston	0	6:00	6:00	3:35	3:35				
Glenvalle	10	6:15	6:15	3:50	3:50				
Murvale	14	6:30	6:30	4:04	4:04				
Harrowsmith	19	6:45	6:45	4:20	4:20				
Sydenham	23	7:00	7:00	4:35	4:35				
Harrowsmith	29	7:15	7:15	4:50	4:50				
Proutville	32	7:30	7:30	5:05	5:05				
Yarker	36	7:45	7:45	5:20	5:20				
Camden East	38	8:00	8:00	5:35	5:35				
Thompson's Mills	41	8:15	8:15	5:50	5:50				
Newburgh	44	8:30	8:30	6:05	6:05				
Strathcona	49	8:45	8:45	6:20	6:20				
Napanee	49	8:45	8:45	6:20	6:20				
Napanee West End	49	8:45	8:45	6:20	6:20				
Deseronto	49	8:45	8:45	6:20	6:20				

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.									
NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.					PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.				
TRAINS		STEAMERS		TRAINS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee	Napanee	Deseronto
2:30 a.m.	2:45 a.m.				6:00 a.m.	7:25 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	
3:30	3:45				7:30 a.m.	8:55 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	
6:40	6:50	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.		9:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	
55	6:15						12:55 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	
10:30	10:50						2:45 p.m.	4:10	
11:00	11:25	1:40 p.m.	3:00 p.m.				6:15	6:30	
12:05 p.m.	12:25 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.				7:00	7:20	
1:20	1:40						7:30	7:40	
6:35	6:55								
6:50	7:10								
6:15	6:35								

(Daily. All other rains run daily. Sundays excepted.)
WALTER RATHBUN, President. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. D. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

Canada Developed the West.

During this period of upbuilding and civilizing, the lands were the property of the Dominion, paid for by Dominion money, exploited by Dominion energy, and settled in response to Dominion effort. As the people gradually spread themselves over the territorial area, they enjoyed the advantages of Dominion protection, and the unearned increment of property value as a direct result of Dominion policy. In due course self-government was bestowed upon the territories, which entailed another expense upon the general revenue of Canada. The lands which the Dominion had bought years before, began to assume a more definite value, as population increased and the beneficial effects of intelligent administration by the Federal authorities were demonstrated.

What Time Brought About.

Time passed and the mile on mile of desolation" originally known as Rupert's Land, then as the property of the Hudson Bay Company, and afterwards designated as the Northwest Territories, had become a settled community, entitled to, and desirous of securing autonomous government. The people, through their duly elected representatives, advanced their claim for provincial distinction. The Northwest Territories had become the home of tens of thousands of Canadian citizens, some of whom had already exercised the franchise in other parts of the Dominion, and many had lived under some form of representative government in other countries.

New Provinces Created.

In due course the Liberal Government followed a well-defined policy with respect to the legitimate aspirations of the people, and proceeded to create out of the territories two provinces to be known as Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1905 the hope of the people was realized and the new provinces became a reality, and to-day are in the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges foreshadowed by the constitution years ago.

Canada's Title Perfect.

It must be cleared to any reasonable mind that the land now included in the new provinces is the property of the Dominion and has been so since the date of its purchase from the Hudson Bay Company. Upon what ground then can Mr. Borden ask that it be restored? The provinces created in 1905 had no land. The area out of which they were carved was sold to the Dominion Government years ago, and nothing short of a divesting act could pass the title from the Dominion Government to the provinces. Mr. Borden seeks to work upon the cupidity of the people of the west when he says he stands for a restoration of lands to the provinces which the provinces never owned. The moral aspect of the U.S. - ion may appeal to some, who are more inclined to admit undeniable facts, than to influence a people by a presentation of the case, which is vicious in the extreme.

Ignorance of Toronto News.

Mr. Borden is not alone to blame, the Toronto News, which has the faculty of failing to grasp the obvious or truthful side of a question where there is an opportunity of posing as a critic of the administration, falls into the same error, whether ignorantly or by intent, in either event equally reprehensible. The news in its issue of September 30 says: "The provinces, as they grow larger, would find the arrangement whereby the government has practically bought out their right to their lands increasingly disadvantageous."

The absurdity of the view taken does

every province in the Dominion. For years past the several provinces have seen vast sums of money spent for the purpose of settling the west. There has been some adverse criticism that huge sums should be expended for the benefit of one section of the country, but the answer has been that the sales of land benefit the Dominion as a whole, and the influx of settlers to the west makes business for the east.

It is a question whether the representatives of eastern provinces would

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sniff" stage Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cts. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by ALL DEALERS.

FEARFUL

SUGGESTIONS HOW RELI



While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. This is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. When pain exists something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

Thousands of women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcomes women's special pains and irregularities.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases.

The two following letters tell so convincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Matilda Richardson of 177 Wellington Street, Kingston, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Some four years ago my usually good health began to fail. I had severe pains in my back, my head ached, I would have dizzy spells, and during my monthly periods I would suffer intense pain. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad that I did, for it brought new life and health to me. My monthly periods were natural and painless, and my general health improved. I have not had an ache or a pain since, and I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to tell you what your medicine has done for me."

Mme. Louise McKenzie, of Mount Carmel, Montreal, Canada, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I had heard so much good about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman

have consented to such immense expenditure primarily in the interests of the west had the lands of the Northwest territories not been a Dominion asset. Had such expenditure not been made, and in the absence of a policy of rapid settlement, the new provinces would not have been created and the matter of land ownership would not have arrived.

Generous Subsidy Was Given.

One significant fact should be mentioned which is that the western representatives in the House of Commons realized the position and accepted the very generous subsidy allowed by the government, a subsidy made more generous from the fact that the Dominion Government retained the lands, realizing that as the new provinces had no lands they should be generously supplied with money for the purposes of carrying on their affairs.

Another point not to be overlooked is that the very first opportunity the people of the new provinces had of recording their vote they sustained the men who were in sympathy with the Liberal Government at Ottawa.

Hope Doomed to Failure.

It is much regretted that the leader of the Opposition has held out hopes to the people of the West which cannot be realized, and that the new provinces, which have commenced their career under such favorable conditions should have the seed of discontent sowed in their midst by one who aspires to be Premier of the Dominion.

Scandals to be Re-Hashed.

Scandals, of course, will be freely exploited. A few instances of partisanship which have done duty throughout Canada already as glaring examples of political corruption will be re-hashed for the benefit of the electors of the West, and the people will be told that they have no representatives, that the men who purport to represent them at Ottawa were elected by the most flagrant acts of corruption.

The Western people will be told that the Liberal party has within its ranks grafters, and even men of bad repute; they will, however, receive no explanation of the absence on this occasion of Messrs. Fowler, Lefurgy, and Pope, the wide awake speculator politicians who accompanied Mr. Borden on the occasion of his last tour.

Instances will be given of men who received improper commissions and rake-offs, but the connection of Geo. E. Fester with the I. O. O. F. will not be mentioned, neither will the fact that he was condemned by a Royal Commission for wrongfully dealing with trust funds be even alluded to.

It is quite probable that the claim will be made that speculators are allowed to acquire lands to the detriment of the settler, but nothing will be said of the manner in which the public domain was distributed among Conservatives in the good old days before the Pacific scandal, and nests of traitors exhibited to the people of Canada, the Tories in their true colors.

Mr. Borden will in all likelihood refer to the Robins Irrigation Company, and allege that speculators were given thousands of acres of land for \$1 per acre, but he will not mention that the Government has made a condition that the Company spend \$1,000,000 before one acre can be secured.

As a matter of course, the South Saskatchewan Valley Land Company will be held up as an example of venality, without any reference of the fact that the lands purchased by this company were passed over for years by the settlers as being worthless, or that many thousands of dollars were spent by the company in colonizing the land.

The people of the West owe much to the Liberal Government. They are

WE CANNOT SAY TOO MUCH FOR PE-RU-NA

These Women Say, in Substance, That Before They Took Pe-ru-na They Were Miserable.

They Were Weak and Wretched.

After Taking Pe-ru-na They Were Restored to Health and Usefulness.

This is the Whole Story In a Nutshell.

If Pe-ru-na Can Do Such Wonders For These Women It Can Do the Same For You.

The housewife is the one who is best able to judge of the relative merits of family medicines. It is she that knows the many uses of Peruna in the family. It is upon her testimonial that chiefly depends the popularity which Peruna enjoys.



MRS. E. T. GADDIS

Mrs. E. T. Gaddis, Marion, N. C., writes:

"Before I commenced to take Peruna I could not do any hard work without suffering great pain. I took Peruna and Manalin, and can say with pleasure they have done more for me than any other medicine I have ever taken. Now I am as well as ever, I do all my own work and it never hurts me at all. I think Peruna is a great medicine for womankind."

From Grateful Women.

"I was troubled with suppressed and painful menstruation. I took Peruna according to your directions, and now I am well."—Mrs. James Eighmey, Grape, Mich.

"We have been using Peruna for some time. To speak from a standpoint of experience I can candidly say that Peruna is the remedy for female weakness.

"From a personal test and from the testimony of many others I shall not hesitate to recommend it, especially to all suffering women."—Mrs. M. F. Jones, Burning Springs, Ky.

"I suffered from catarrh for many years, but since taking Peruna I feel strong and well. As I used Peruna and Manalin while I was passing through the change of life, I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me of all my ills."—Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Neb.

"I suffered with pelvic catarrh until I wrote to Dr. Hartman, and after taking treatment as he advised, I can say I am cured of this most trying affliction, for which I am truly thankful. I never felt better in my life than I do at present."—Mrs. Etta Booker, Dundurn, Sask., N. W. T., Can.

PE-RU-NA FOR PELVIC DISEASES.

MRS. A. E. STOFFER

Pe-ru-na Gave Health.

Mrs. A. E. Stoffer, Capioma, Kansas, writes:

"Peruna has given me health and strength; it is the best medicine that was ever made for women. My friends say they never saw such a change in a woman. I talk to every one about Peruna. I cannot say too much for it."

A Remedy For Women.

It is safe to say that we have thousands of letters written to Dr. Hartman from women who repeat the same sentiment to be found in Mrs. Stoffer's testimonial: "My friends say they never saw such a change in a woman." Over and over again this sentence is penned by grateful women who are more than willing that we should use their words to assist other suffering women in finding a cure.

Peruna is a great medicine for women. It cleanses the inside of the body in much the same way that water cleanses the outside of the body.



MRS. CAROLINE SUNDHEIMER

Stronger Than for Years.

Mrs. Caroline Sundheimer, Clarks, La., writes:

"I am feeling quite well now. I can work again and am stronger than I have been for years, and I do believe that Peruna saved my life.

"I am very thankful to you for your advice. I will advise all I can to take your medicine."

is presented, and that by a man in the position of Mr. Borden, who has much to gain should he win, and little to lose if he doesn't, one is liable to be misled. When seeking the position of Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Borden may find himself in the dilemma of Mr. Gladstone, who once made promises he could not perform, and his excuse was "that he was then in a position of less responsibility and greater freedom."

How Canada's Revenue Grows.

The revenue of the Dominion for the past six months, ending in September, is largest on record. The amount is \$50,441,208, or about thirteen millions more than the total revenue in 1897.

BOOKWORMS.

There Are a Dozen Different Kinds of the Borers.

"One of the queerest superstitions," says a secondhand book dealer in this city," is the idea that the bookworm commits immense ravages among printed volumes and yet has never been seen. People think it borers holes through books and eats out large cavities in the middle of a volume, then disappears, and the superstition even goes so far as to assert that the bookworm will eat a hole that would hold a marble right in the middle of a book, then vanish without leaving any

galleries and chambers easily mistaken for the work of the borers."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Knocker That Meant Life.

So cruel were some of the punishments meted out to criminals in England centuries ago that it was small wonder the poor wretches claimed the "right of sanctuary." If they reached a church or some other privileged place the law could not touch them. A curious relic in connection with this custom exists today in the form of the quaint knocker on the door of Durham cathedral. The applicant having hammered at the portal, one of the priests inside would inspect him through the

ality, without any reference of the fact that the lands purchased by this company were passed over for years by the settlers as being worthless, or that many thousands of dollars were spent by the company in colonizing the land.

The people of the West owe much to the Liberal Government. They are being provided with transportation facilities as rapidly as possible surveys of land are being made to provide for the new arrivals, coal lands cannot be held by speculators, and the settler is protected to the extent that the price he pays for his fuel is regulated by the Government. Every facility is provided for the rapid settlement of the land by the best class of settlers obtainable, and everything that goes to make a people happy, prosperous and contented is being done by the Liberal Government.

Borden Spreading Discontent
Thinking men will do well to ponder on the matter referred to above, because, when only one side of a subject

PAINS WOMEN MAY FIND IEF.



I started to take it for painful periods so that when it cured me I was not surprised. I had suffered with blinding headaches and pain until it seemed that I must scream. These pains lasted from five to ten days every month, and you can understand how glad I was to get relief. I am in the best of health, and am pleased to give you this testimonial for what your medicine has done for me.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of Canadian women.

When women are troubled with irregularities, displacements or ulceration of the organs, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

nan Best Understands Woman's Ills.

to the fact that he was in a position of less responsibility and greater freedom."

How Canada's Revenue Grows.
The revenue of the Dominion for the past six months, ending in September, is largest on record. The amount is \$50,441,208, or about thirteen millions more than the total revenue in 1897. The customs revenue alone for six months ending August shows an increase of \$6,418,290 over the same period last year. Total collections were \$31,412,735. The August receipts of customs were \$5,203,638, an increase of \$546,225 over the same month last year.

A Bismarck Duel.
A duel in which Bismarck was once engaged had a very amusing origin. It occurred when he was chief secretary of the Prussian legation at Frankfurt. He went much into society and one Christmas attended a big ball. During the height of the festivities Bismarck's attention was directed to an exceedingly pompous individual who strutted about the room. This was a M. de Clancy, a noted French duelist. Later on this important individual took part in the dance, but having omitted to leave his hat at the proper place had perforce to hold it out almost at arm's length while he danced. The spectacle tickled Bismarck immensely, and, as the Frenchman came sailing majestically along, Bismarck stepped forward and dropped a coin into the hat. A duel was one of the next day's events. Though it was with pistols Bismarck escaped unhurt, while his adversary was wounded.

Home Grown Motors.
Even a book-agent sometimes fails of achievement through unforeseen misunderstanding. "Colonel," said one of them affably to a Texan whose record he had looked up beforehand, "those are mighty fine boys of yours."
"The finest in the country, stranger," said the colonel. "The finest in Texas."
"I reckon you buy them anything they want?"
"Why, stranger, I buy them anything they need, whether they want it or not."
"Then, colonel, let me sell you a cyclopedia for them. There's nothing else will do them so much good."
The colonel looked at him in astonishment. "Why, stranger," he said, "them boys of mine don't need any cyclopedia. They ride mules."—Youth's Companion.

Put Crape In Windows.
Passengers on the Second avenue elevated road witness one custom that seems peculiar to the people living in the flats along that line of travel. They frequently see streamers of crape tied to the second and third story front windows that open on fire escapes. Somehow the bereaved relatives feel that crape on the flat house door will not indicate with sufficient clearness which family has suffered loss, so to point out exactly the rooms where mourning exists the windows are hung with crape.—New York Press.

As London Sees Us.
In an article on smoking the Westminster Gazette of London says: "At Washington senators not only smoke in committee rooms, but in the senate itself. Often a Washington 'orator' has been known to deliver a peripatetic speech, attending to his cigar at regular intervals, and followed by a crowd of reporters eagerly taking down his utterances."

Exact justice is commonly more merciful in the long run than pity, for it tends to foster in men those stronger qualities which make them good citizens.—Lowell.

been seen. People think it borers holes through books and eats out large cavities in the middle of a volume, then disappears, and the superstition even goes so far as to assert that the book-worm will eat a hole that would hold a marble right in the middle of a book, then vanish without leaving any exit.

"The plain truth is that almost any borers that infest wood will bore holes through books and also that cockroaches do about as much harm to books as any other insects. There are a dozen different kinds of borers that do more or less damage to books, and the reason why the insects are not more frequently caught is that they do their work and generally leave the book to enter the chrysalis state in other quarters. None of the boring worms are large, and even when a borer is actually at work the sudden opening of the book allows the insect to drop out unobserved.

"American made books, however, are very little troubled by borers. There are so many different kinds of chemicals used in the covers, bindings, paper and paste that boring insects generally get very sick at the stomach before they have made their way far into an American book. In southern Europe, however, great damage is often done to libraries not only by borers, but also by ants, which eat their way into the heart of a book and leave

right of sanctuary. If they reached a church or some other privileged place the law could not touch them. A curious relic in connection with this custom exists today in the form of the quaint knocker on the door of Durham cathedral. The applicant having hammered at the portal; one of the priests inside would inspect him through the eyes of the copper mask above the knocker and after due parley would admit the frightened criminal.

Following instructions.
"Here, my poor man," said a kind old lady, "here is a shilling for you. Now don't go and spend it in vile drink."
"Thank you, ma'am," answered the tramp heartily, "I'll not. I suppose you was a-re-ferring to the wretched stuff they 'as at the Dun Cow, mum? Ah, but I'll go to the Black Bull. They keep the right sort 'there!'"—London Spectator.

Active Enough.
Physician (reflectively)—H'm! The case is one, I think, that will yield to a mild stimulant. Let me see your tongue, madam, if you please. Husband of Patient (hastily)—Doctor, her tongue doesn't need any stimulating.—Pearson's Weekly.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light 21-t-f

Pimples & Face Sores

are a common trouble. Impurities which should be thrown off from the body have a tendency to remain in the system, thus clogging the pores and giving rise to all sorts of disagreeable skin troubles. Zam-Buk applied to the skin has a most wholesome effect. It stimulates and helps the skin to throw off any impurity and restores the skin to a healthy state.

"Zam-Buk is the best household balm ever brought into a home." Such is the opinion of Mrs. Sarah McDonald, of Birr, (Ont.) She says:—"My little girl had a severe and obstinate rash on her skin. I applied Zam-Buk a few times and the skin trouble which had defied all other remedies, went away like magic."

Zam-Buk cures Eczema, Ulcers, Scrofula, Poisoned wounds, Festering Sores and all Skin Diseases. Rubbed well in it Zam-Buk is the finest embrocation for Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc. Of all stores and drug-gists 25 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co. Toronto for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25. (C. E. Fulford Limited.)

Zam-Buk

Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets

The Best Remedy for the Positive Cure of

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Are recommended by everyone who uses them—they can't help it, for they immediately invigorate the stomach by letting it take a rest.

Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets destroy dyspepsia, belching, that "lump of lead feeling," burning sensations, indigestion, loss of appetite and aversion to food.

Have Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets handy, where you can take one after each meal. Then you will know what a blessing it is to have a good appetite and to get all the good possible out of everything you eat. You'll feel happy and good-natured.

Feel Rite Tablets only cost 25c. a box and are positively superior to any other on the market. You cannot afford to be without a box of these Tablets. Get them to-day, and if you are not satisfied with the result your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A Free Sample may be had from The Medical Hall, or The Red Cross Drug Store, or by mail from

THE FEEL-RITE CO.,

Napanee, Ont.

Full particulars and directions with each package.

Price, 25c., or 5 Boxes for \$1.00.

A MAN'S REVENGE;

OR, THE CONVICT'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER I.

As Lady Aldine entered the ballroom on the arm of Lord Cruse, her recently accepted suitor, Ralph Freer, the rejected, left it by another door. Those who saw him go glanced significantly at one another, and then at the beautiful woman with the pale, sad face, who had astonished her intimates by refusing him.

For they had been such close friends since her husband's death that all the world had whispered of their coming union. Then suddenly it had been electrified by the announcement of her engagement to Lord Cruse, a man who rarely appeared in society being somewhat of a bookworm. His property, in Blankshire, adjoined the small portion of her husband's estates that had been meted out to her.

Therefore all the county, assembled at the annual Hunt Ball in Nunchester, sympathized with handsome Ralph Freer, and his rapid disappearance from the scene of pleasure was commented on by all.

Thinking himself unnoticed he slipped into the cloak room and donned his overcoat. Then passed quickly down the palm-lined hall to the entrance. A manservant pulled the heavy glass doors open respectfully. With a little shiver he stepped outside.

It was a wretched night. The rain poured down in torrents and a gusty wind buffeted him with mischievous glee. For a second he hesitated, looking back at the brilliantly lighted hall. A capman touched his hat. He shook his head, turned up his collar, and stepping out briskly crossed the Market Square.

After following the principal streets for some yards he dived down a wide alley with a furtive glance behind him as though fearful of detection, and entered a small public house. The atmosphere reeking of beer and stale tobacco made him pause on the threshold. A man seated close to the door rose and came up to him. He was short and thick set with a low brow and a bullet-shaped head. His bronzed face was broad and good humored, but the mouth cruel and hard, the little eyes sharp and cunning.

He jerked his thumb over his shoulder towards an inner room. Ralph followed him silently. The room was small and dirty, but it had the advantage of privacy. A smouldering fire struggled weakly in the grate. Ralph held out his chilled fingers to it. Then looked inquiringly into his companion's face.

"A' roight," muttered the fellow, flogging heavily on to a chair. "Anytime yer loike."

"To-night," replied Ralph. "In another hour or so."

"A' roight, mister. I don't quite understand yer game. But I've sed I'd do it, an' so I will. Only, I wish yer'd change yer mind. I ain't exactly the cove'er father a female kid, let alone one o' gentle blood. I've scruples still, yer see."

He laughed softly as he spoke and his eyes twinkled wickedly.

"It won't be for long," replied Ralph, picking the fire with his feet. "Only a few days. And I trust you. Your sister is a good sort, she'll do her best, I know. Well, there's nothing to keep us but a drink to our mutual consent. To show you I have full confidence in you I'll pay you what I promised now. And presently I'll bring the child to your home."

On the threshold he hesitated again. Some maid might still be there. Then with a sneer at the doubt, he entered boldly. The softened light fell on a little child's bed. Her flushed face was turned to him. Her hair gleamed like spun gold.

With a hasty movement he stooped over her and slipped his arms under her little body. She stirred, opening sleepy blue eyes. Recognition sprang to them. A smile creased her lips.

"Dear Ra—" she murmured, nestling into his arms.

A feeling of uneasiness filled his heart. For a second he hesitated, and half withdrew his arms. But the next instant he hardened himself again, for his eyes had fallen on the pictured face of the woman he loved.

"Baby must come with Ra," he murmured, lifting her bodily up, and wrapping the soft eiderdown round her.

She nestled closer to him, and closed her eyes with a little sigh. He turned and bore her down the stairs out of the still house. The laughter behind the baize door as they passed made him smile. He wondered how the merry-makers would look when they realize that their failing in their duty had met with such a punishment.

The child woke and clung to him as the cold air fell on her face. He stifled her cries with kisses and murmured soft words into her little ears, until reassured, she fell asleep again. A little later he entered Hetty's presence and laid the sleeping child on her knees.

"Where is your brother?" he asked.

"Gone out, to make the last arrangements. You see we must leave to-night if yer don't want 'er found yet. This is the address we go to," she said, handing him a slip of paper. She peered into the child's face, adding:

"She's a pretty darling. I wonder you've 'er 'art to do it, sir. But, there, 'aint for us to wonder. Wot's 'er name?"

He turned away impatiently.

"Call her anything you like. Her name is safer not used. Your neighbors might suspect at once."

"Good. I'll christen 'er afresh. She's mine, now. We're going where none knows ought. Good-night, sir. You'll let us know when to expect you. Be careful how you go. You're in bad parts. Won't you wait for 'im ter take you back?"

"No. I'm not likely to attract attention going, more than coming. I'm wet through, the sooner I get back to my hotel the better. Good-night, Hetty. How well she sleeps! Be good to her!"

He closed the door with a strong feeling of reluctance, for he had been fond of the child. Still Hetty would be kind, and he deserved his revenge. This was the only way he could possibly touch that heart of stone and wring it as his was wrung.

He sped quickly through the ill-famed streets. Now excitement had vanished, fear assailed him. An uneasy conscience added to the pricks. Yes, the child was well cared for there; no harm could come to her. And yet...

A sickening thud upon his head made him reel like a drunken man. He turned to face his assailant. A mighty fist struck him between the eyes. He threw out his arms violently, the lightning devil reared within him; a mist danced before his sight; gaunt figures surrounded him; thousands of eyes peered into his; he struck out heavily on either side. His

SOME FAMOUS PUNS.

Many of the Cleverest of Men Have Been Great Puntsters.

"What is the difference between a mirror and a woman?" Napoleon asked Mme. de Stael. "You give it up, I see. Learn then, that a mirror always reflects; a woman never."

But "the only man in France" was not to be caught napping, even by Napoleon. "Tell me, Sire," she retorted instantly, "what the difference is between a mirror and yourself." You give it up, I see. Learn, then, that a mirror is polished, and that you are not."

Many good puns have been recorded in connection with medical men. A certain Dr. Thompson, a contemporary of Garrick, was celebrated in his day for two very strongly marked peculiarities—slovenliness and an absolute detestation of muffins. On one occasion the doctor and Garrick were fellow-guests at the breakfast table of a noble friend of both, when a large dish of muffins made its appearance. Dr. Thompson lost not an instant in giving loud expression to his annoyance. "Take it away instantly," he bawled to the servant. "No, no," put in Garrick, quietly laying hands on the dish. "We shall keep the muffins; rather put the ragamuffins out of the room."

Some of the best puns, however, have been in rhyme. There is the well-known squib, for instance, written against Dr. I. Lettsom, a renowned London practitioner of the eighteenth century:—

When any sick to me apply,

I physicks, bleeds, and sweats 'em
If, after that, they choose to die,
What's that to me?

I. Lettsom.

And the answer, concocted by Lettsom's friend, Sir M. Martin:—

Such swarms of patients do to me apply,
Did I not practice, some would surely die.

'Tis true I purge some, bleed some,
sweat some,

Admit I expedite a few, still many call.
I. Lettsom.

Even Dr. Jenner, the promoter of vaccination did not disdain a pun at times. The following lines, penned by himself, accompanied a present of a couple of ducks he sent to the mother of a young lady patient who had recovered from a severe illness:—

I've dispatched, my dear madam, this
scrap of a letter

To say Miss Mary is very much better;
A regular doctor no longer she lacks,
And, therefore, I've sent her a couple of
quacks.

One of the most eminent London surgeons at the beginning of last century was a Mr. Heavside. His industry was phenomenal, and so often were his services requisitioned that the report of a case in the Courts of Justice hardly complete unless his name was heard in connection with it. "Egad!" said a distinguished legal luminary of the day, "we never have a homicide, nor a suicide, nor any other cide now without a Heavside."

FUTURE AERIAL WARFARE.

When All Nations Have Airships, Fighting Will Be Difficult.

On the question of aerial frontiers, Major Baden-Powell says: "Supposing that all nations have airships. Are they to be allowed to go over one another's countries photographing strategical positions in times of peace? If you say 'No,' I don't see how you can prevent them."

"It is impossible to fire at them, for as field guns are made at present they have not got the elevation. You may say that new guns will be invented for firing upward, and I dare say they will be. But then, if a vessel in the air of another country is fired on, what of the airship that has drifted there by accident, or what of the private machines?

CHINA'S TELEGRAPHS.

System Is Operated by the Government With Success.

control of the railroads and other important business enterprises, a resume of the annual report of the Imperial Telegraph Administration contains some interesting items.

Originally this system of telegraphs was a private concern organized by wealthy Chinese officials and gentry, but eight or nine years ago the central government took over control of the company, allowing certain merchants to retain their shares, increasing the capital and secured a monopoly of the business throughout the empire. Under government management the system is approaching a tolerable degree of completeness and usefulness. Of late years, also, it has been paying fairly good dividends, amounting to 10 per cent. in 1906, and this, too, in the face of rather large extensions of the system.

The total receipts of the system for the year were \$1,597,176, and the expenses \$551,639.

According to the showing the gross profits of the year were \$645,537, and that, too, from a working capital of \$1,232,000. And after paying the government royalty of \$129,807 the administration was still able to pay the private shareholders a dividend of ten per cent., all of which goes to show that the telegraph, like the railways, has come to be regarded by the Chinese as a public necessity.

The telephone also, while still in an undeveloped state, is destined to play an important part in the development of the new China. Wherever the telephone has been used by the Chinese it has made a lasting place for itself.

MONTHS OF AGONY.

A Severe Case of Rheumatism Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"For many weary months I suffered untold agony. I could not walk. I could scarcely raise myself to a sitting posture. I was under medical care, but in vain. Finally I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have restored me to my former healthy condition."

This strong statement was made to a reporter recently by Mr. Charles S. Keddey, formerly of Kingston, N. S., but now living at Port Maitland. Mr. Keddey is a carpenter by trade, and is now able to work every day. He adds: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they cured me after other medicine failed. While I was living at Kingston, N. S., I was seized with rheumatism in its most violent form. I was compelled to take to my bed and for months was invalid. I was so weak that it was difficult for me to raise myself to a sitting posture. It is impossible to tell how much I suffered day and night, week in and week out. The pains were like piercing swords. I had medical attendance, but it failed. Then I tried medicines advertised to cure rheumatism, but with the same result—money wasted. One day when hope had almost gone a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told him my experiences with other medicines, but he assured me that these pills would cure rheumatism, so I sent for a supply. After using a few boxes I was able to leave my bed, and from that on my restoration to health was rapid. I am now as well as ever I was, and have not had the slightest touch of rheumatism since. The change they have wrought in my case is simply miraculous, and I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any one suffering from any form of rheumatism."

Rheumatism is rooted in the blood. Rubbing the aching limbs with liniments and outward remedies cannot possibly cure it. You must get the rheumatic acid out of the blood and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the one sure medicine to do this, because they actually make new blood. That is why these pills cure anemia, headaches and backaches, neuralgia, indigestion and the secret ailments that make mis-

"It won't be for long," replied Ralph, cowering the fire with his feet. "Only a few days. And I trust you. Your sister's a good sort, she'll do her best, I know. Well, there's nothing to keep us but a trink to our mutual consent. To show you I have full confidence in you I'll say you what I promised now. And presently I'll bring the child to your home."

"Right y' are, sir, an' may th' Lord strike me dead if I fail in my word," replied the other solemnly with his eyes fixed greedily on the young man.

Ralph knocked loudly on the door and a pasty faced girl appeared at the door and took his order with a grin.

Ten minutes later the ill matched couple left the building and parted outside.

The man, laughing softly to himself, skulked through the narrow streets until he came to his home, one of a squalid row of wretched houses.

The door opening straight into the room gave to his touch. A young woman sealed by the fire turned eagerly to him. Her face was bright and comely. The room, although poorly furnished, was not devoid of comfort. Cleanliness, and some taste, made it appear as a bright oasis in a desert of gray misery. Its exterior made one expect so little that a thrill of pleasure would seize the stranger who chanced to enter, especially if greeted by a smile from winsome Hetty Green.

"Well?" she asked.

"It's right. He's gone ter bring 'er along. He wouldn't ave me. He's made me promise never ter enter that 'ouse. Beastly hard. Her jewels are worth nabbin'. But I'm a man o' honor. I keep my word."

Hetty threaded her needle pensively. "I wonder what his game is. Who's he don't it for?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"I don't know, wot's more I don't care. But, would you believe it. Het, the silly fool, actually comed in these parts with a valigine on 'er. Enout ter tempt a soul. Dumand studs an' a ring! It makes me sick to think o' it. He's paid me yes. But these are worth not an' that. An' if I could get 'em without a knowin', gosh, wouldn't I just?"

"The girl's eyes sparkled.

"Don't hurt him! Anything but murder, you know. I ain't one to say don't r'ly. For we've as much right to gold as them. Only innocent put more in their pockets, that's all. But how's the story ter know that you rob him, eh. You could do it and I see. Listen!"

Meanwhile Ralph had reached the outskirts of the town. The rain had nearly ceased, and although the wind still tossed him unmercifully, he took a certain pleasure in the walk. For it was being free to rove right, a revenge as sweet as honey to his mind. The woman who had seduced his love would taste a stinging unknowingly through him. He alone could bring back the snubs to her and fulfill his vow. He alone could withhold it.

He started grimly as his foot bore him swiftly along the country lane. For he had a great secret.

Presently he turned into a private avenue. A dark house rose before him, his regard a red mist of darkness within. He walked noiselessly round to a small side door, then stood still a few seconds, listening, his head thrown back. His hand turned the knob, the lock gave beneath his touch. The door swung open, and he entered.

He found himself in a large square hall. Huge palms blocked his way. From behind the green baize door leading to the servants' hall came the muffled sounds of unusual mirth. The huge house itself seemed wrapt in the silence of emphyseas.

"No, I don't see how you can prevent them."

"It is impossible to fire at them, for as field guns are made at present they have not got the elevation. You may say that new guns will be invented for firing upward, and I dare say they will be. But then, if a vessel in the air of another country is fired on, what of the airship that has drifted there by accident, or what of the private machines?"

"You see the discussion leads one into all sorts of complications. The whole thing is so dream-like, and yet one day the dream will be realized. I think probably it will be an 'unwritten law' that no air warship will be allowed in 'territorial air'."

"Another possibility is that if airships become common, wars would be no more. Land armies would be useless, for what would be the good of men marching over the country with the enemy's airships hovering over them, seeing every move on the other side? And, supposing, for argument's sake, Germany sent a fleet of airships over here, we could simply retaliate by sending our air fleet to Germany. The whole practice of warfare would have to be revised."

"It is a great question," he concluded: "one which France has fully realized and Germany is realizing. I am looking to the time when the first ship of the English air fleet sails over the land. We must rule the atmospheric waves as much as the waves of the sea."

"LIVED ON A LINER."

Woman Dies on the Etruria, Where She Had Lived for Years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rohrbach, of Evanston, Ill., who attempted to prevent her mother, Mrs. James Carson, from spending her fortune in constant travelling across the ocean and return as a "permanent passenger" on one of the big lines, fell dead on the same ship upon which her mother had lived for almost twenty years, after she herself had made the steamer her home for several years.

Mrs. Rohrbach was stricken with apoplexy on the Etruria of the Cunard line as she was strolling the promenade deck with her son Harry, 15 years old. While in Illinois she lived at the Hotel Monette, Evanston. She had, however, of late years passed most of her time on the Etruria, occupying the same apartments which were used by her mother.

"I knew both Mrs. Rohrbach and her mother, Mrs. Carson," said F. G. Whiting, manager of the western department of the Cunard line. "Mrs. Carson had practically made her home on the Etruria for twenty years and would leave the steamer only to visit her daughter, Mrs. Rohrbach, or to attend to her property interests in Ireland."

"Mrs. Rohrbach, after her mother's death upon the ship, also seemed to acquire a longing for the sea, and she, too, became a permanent passenger making round trips. Both mother and daughter were known to every member of the crew of the steamer and they were given especial care. They seemed to think that they lived better on sea than on land. On the last visit of Mrs. Carson to Chicago she became ill and declared that she would never improve until she was back on the ocean."

"Some of her relative at one time sought to have her restrained from returning to the ship. Their efforts failed, however, and she remained a patron of the line until she died at sea suddenly."

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Tom Smith was walking down the street accompanied by his dog, whose tail he had recently "bobbed," when he met Will Scudd. The latter, seeing the stunted tail, pointed to it, and laughingly said:—"Why, Tom, I never saw that before." "Of course not," replied Tom; "dogs' tails are always behind."

A Sure Cure for Headache.—Bilious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has become unduly secreted there. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a speedy alternative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile relieves the pressure on the nerves which cause the headache. Try them.

Customer—"Look here! All the buttons came off this coat the first time I wore it." Aaronheimer (the tailor)—"Yes? So many people admire that coat that you shew it with pride and burst these buttons off."

Weak and Sickly People envy those in robust health. No need to stay sick when by the use of the best tonic, "Ferrovin," you can get rich blood and renewed strength and vigor

Richie—"Look at me! Twenty years ago a poor boy, working like a dog, and now—look at me! See what I have made myself." Smartie—"Yes, sir. Do you—Is this meant as a warning or an example?"

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

COUNTRESS ELOPES WITH PEASANT.

The Romance Began With Rescue From an Accident.

A romantic story of the elopement of an 18-year-old Hungarian countess with a peasant seven years her senior comes from a village in Trentschin, Hungary. The girl, who is the Countess Henrietta Kongraez, daughter of Count Edward Kongraez, is now living with her lover, Johann Andrassik, in a hut adjoining her father's estate.

The couple told the representative of a Budapest newspaper that they first met six years ago, when Andrassik rescued the Countess from a ditch after a carriage accident.

The couple met frequently, and finally fell in love. Two years ago the Countess' family discovered the attachment, and the girl was sent away to school for a time, while Andrassik went into the army. When he completed his term of military service and returned to the village the clandestine meetings between the lovers were renewed.

At last they decided to elope. Andrassik brought a ladder to the Countess' residence one night, and placed it against her bedroom window. She managed to escape without alarming the household, and the couple went to Andrassik's home.

The Countess' family tried to force her to return, and even sent gendarmes to Andrassik's cottage, but she refused to leave her lover, and declared that she would marry him when she came of age.

Her father then wrote her a letter formally disowning her.

A New Orleans woman was thin.


Because she did not extract sufficient nourishment from her food.

She took Scott's Emulsion.

Result:

She gained a pound a day in weight.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00



HATCHED AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

First African Ostrich Ever Born In England Has Appeared.

The first African ostrich ever born in England took his first walk on a recent afternoon. The curlew across the warmer half of his foster-house at the Crystal Palace, London, was seen to bulge, and backing through it gradually appeared the forlorn but famous chick. He struggled valiantly across the floor and back again, when he subsided in a corner overcome with the effort. In appearance he resembles a young mallard more nearly than any other animal, but already the patchy brown feathers begin to take distinct hues.

Many people in England, including the authorities at the "Zoo," have striven for years to rear an ostrich by help of the incubator, but the manager of the ostrich farm, transferred at the beginning of the year from Fun City to Sydenham, is the first to succeed, and there is fair prospect that several of the nine eggs remaining in the incubator may break through. The beak and one leg of L'Etoile—so named in compliment to Mr. Star, the Crystal Palace manager—appeared from the opaque shell, fully on the forty-second day. Thereupon the manager lifted the unbroken end and cut toppled L'Etoile.

The removal to the foster-house agreed with him and very delicately a meal of powdered egg and bread crumbs was inserted into his duck-like beak. The meal stimulated his activity and growth. He is already nearly twice as big as he was at birth. In five months, if he can face the winter, he should be grown from six inches to three or four feet.

SHAVINGS IN COFFIN.

Coffin Opened to View Body Disclosed Only Shavings.

An extraordinary story comes from Youghal, County Cork.

A young man named O'Donnell, who had been an inmate in a charitable institution there, died a few days ago, and arrangements were made for his interment at Ferrypoint, County Waterford. A coffin was ordered and forwarded to the institution.

Next morning the relatives removed it to the young man's former residence, carrying it all the way on their shoulders. Remarks were frequent from the pall-bearers about the lightness of the coffin, but, as the young man's illness was protracted, it was concluded that he had wasted away.

Some hours after the coffin had been deposited at his house a relative, who had not seen him for several years, expressed a desire to see his face. The desire was opposed, but, in face of a persistent request, the lid of the coffin was allowed to be unscrewed.

All attending the "wake" had gathered round it to take a last view of the body, but, to their astonishment, a quantity of shavings was all that was to be seen.

As soon as the parties recovered from their shock the empty coffin was taken back to Youghal, and in the institution from which it had been taken the corpse still lay.

The funeral party returned with the body in the early hours of the following morning and encountered on its way revellers returning from Queens-town regatta.

The spectacle gave the superstitious peasantry a shock, and they fled from the road to the nearest farm house.

A man was deeply in love with a "lady fair." He met her one evening at a crowded ball, and, as he could not get an opportunity of talking to her, he contrived to slip into her hand a piece of paper, with the two words, "Will you" written upon it. The reply was equally brief, "Won't I!"

To Those of Sedentary Occupation—

DOGS SMUGGLE OPIUM.

Hundreds of Pounds Brought Across Boundary Line by Trained Animals.

One of the most clever methods of smuggling silk and opium into the United States from British Columbia yet known has been discovered by customs officers at Blaine, Wash., on the international boundary line. Trained dogs were used to carry on the business, and the customs officers believe that hundreds of pounds of the contraband drug have been brought into this country in that manner. As a result of the discovery by the officers, Thomas Smith is in custody awaiting trial on a charge of smuggling.

The first inkling that dogs were used for smuggling came a few days ago when Officer Lane of the Bellingham station shot a dog which he saw running through the thick timber near Blaine. The canine was loaded down with a leather saddle in which were found three pounds of opium and a package of silk. Where the dog came from and where he was going are mysteries which the officials at once began to ferret out.

The officers took a coon dog with them to the boundary line where the first canine was seen. For three days they waited before another dog came along with a pack saddle on its back. This time there were three dogs loaded down with the drug. The men let them pass, and then, with the aid of the coon dog, they traced them to an old shack near Blaine. The officers afterwards arrested Smith on a charge of smuggling.

The leather saddles were fashioned after those used by the hospital dogs in the Australian army. It is a mystery how the smugglers obtained the saddles, but it is likely the confederates of the man in jail were well versed in the training of dogs.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES WERE AVERTED AT KINGSTON BY ZAM-BUK.

Blood poison might have proved serious in the case of Mr. Thos. Foster of Kingston, had it not been for Zam-Buk. Mr. Foster says:—

"Last fall I had a nasty sore on my foot caused by the irritation from a projecting eyelet in my shoe. Before I was aware of it the colored sock I wore had poisoned the flesh and I suffered much in consequence. I tried a good many salves and ointments yet there was no improvement until I began with Zam-Buk. This ointment drew out all the inflammation and poisonous matter and healed the sore in several days after applying."

"All skin diseases quickly yield to Zam-Buk. Sold by all stores and medicine vendors at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 Loxes \$1.25.

Crabbe—"To-day for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going." Friend—"Something worth listening to, I suppose?" Crabbe—"I should say so. I heard the hire-purchase men taking it away."

Underwear made-to-order, for you couldn't possibly excel in fit nor equal in value

PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear

Can't shrink nor stretch nor bind nor bulge; outlasts other kinds; and is sold with a guarantee that insures you against any possible fault.

Trade-marked like this inversed as sure sign of value. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in fitting sizes for women, men and children.



Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray**. Also new **Vertical Pyrexing**. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the **MARVEL**, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—free. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO. Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

A NEW IGNITION BATTERY.

Owing to the constantly increasing severity of the ignition problem, the NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, deemed it advisable to design a battery especially for this class of work. The Columbia Ignitor "Red Top" Dry Cell which is the result of their experiments is without question the highest type of ignition battery on the market to-day. These cells give a hot snappy spark, recuperate rapidly and have long life. They are made in three sizes. This company will be pleased to send their booklet "Kinks," which treats on all Gas Engine troubles, free to owners of automobiles, Launches, Gas Engines, etc.

A writer says that whipping a boy may make him stupid. It may be, but it is more likely to make him smart.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. It never fails.

20th CENTURY

Knitting Machines

WITH OR WITHOUT STAND.



ONLY \$10.00 AND UPWARD

YOU CAN CLOTHE YOUR FAMILY from head to foot on our Money Makers. Free Illustrated Catalogues, L.M.N.O. FOUR DISTINCT FAMILY MACHINES. Address: **CREELMAN BROS.**, 505 5th St. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

DYNAMO

300 lights, first-class order. Will be sold cheap and must be gotten out of the way owing to 600-light machine taking its place. S. Frank Wilson, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

FAN BLOWER

Buffalo make, number four, 9-inch vertical discharge, 24 inches high; perfect condition. Superintendent, Truth Building, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts. SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m., 23rd September, 7th and 21st October, and fortnightly thereafter for Picton, N.S. calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Percé, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, \$15, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing 15th September, 8th, 16th and 26th October, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breeze; seldom rises above 80 degrees. The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

Ye Olde Firms of Heintzman & Co., Limited. Established 50 Years.

Wonderful Bargains IN UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Act on the Motto,—"Do It Now"

The statement is plain and bold, because absolutely correct, that here we offer bargains in fine well-made, good condition upright pianos that cannot be

A man was deeply in love with a "lady fair." He met her one evening at a crowded ball, and, as he could not get an opportunity of talking to her, he contrived to slip into her hand a piece of paper, with the two words, "Will you" written upon it. The reply was equally brief, "Won't I!"

To Those of Sedentary Occupation.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives. The former will find in Parnelee's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap considering their excellence.

"You should never take anything that doesn't agree with you," the physician told Mr. Marks. "If I had always followed that rule, Maria," he remarked to his wife, "where would you be?"

You are right in regarding erysipelas as a dangerous disease. Annotate the swollen, itching skin with Weaver's Cerate. And take Weaver's Syrup internally.

Mr. Hardup (entering the nursery)—"Why, what are all you children hiding for?" Small Boy—"Please, papa, Tommy's the bill collector, and he's called with an account."

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhoea and such complaints while teething and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Curative. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

She—"I can't see why, because a woman marries a man, she should take his name." He—"Just so. The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he could call his own!"

ITCH. Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

"How is it that a strong man like you cannot get employment?" a lady asked a tramp. The mendicant replied: "Ah, mum, yer see, people wants references from my last employer, an' he's been dead about twenty years!"

A Good Medicine requires little advertising. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil gained the good name it now enjoys, not through elaborate advertising, but on its great merit as a remedy for bodily pains and ailments of the respiratory organs. It has carried its fame with it wherever it has gone, and it is prized at the antipodes as well as at home. Dose small, effect sure.

The Guest (after dinner)—"Your wife is such a beautiful woman it's a wonder you're not jealous of her." The Host—"Oh, I am! I never invite any man here that any sane woman would take a fancy to."



IN UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Act on the Motto,—"Do It Now"

The statement is plain and bold, because absolutely correct, that here we offer bargains in fine well-made, good condition upright pianos that cannot be matched anywhere else.

MASON & RITCH—Upright Piano, with 7 octaves, hand-carved panels in top door with nicely turned trusses, a very nice piano in first-class condition, having been thoroughly overhauled in our factory, fully guaranteed. Regular price \$375.00, special at \$225.00

KILGOUR—Cabinet Grand, 3 panels in top door, swing music rack, full scale, rosewood case. This piano is in A 1 condition and is an instrument that will give every possible satisfaction, and is particularly good value at \$225.00

STANDARD—Toronto, full size Cabinet Grand, in walnut case, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7-13 octaves 3 pedals, practically as good as new and thoroughly guaranteed. This is an elegant instrument, and one that will give every possible satisfaction. Regular price \$375.00, special at \$231.00

PRINCE—Beautiful walnut case, with full-length music rack, nicely decorated top door, with 7-13 octaves, Boston fall, 3 pedals, thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition, fully guaranteed, special at \$225.00

MENDELSSOHN, Toronto—Beautiful upright walnut case, with full-length music rack, nicely decorated top door, handsome trusses and pilasters, 3 pedals, elegant piano and while advertised as second-hand is practically new, being only slightly showworn. Fully guaranteed. Regular price \$350.00, special at \$239.00

MENDELSSOHN, Toronto—Beautiful upright mahogany case, with full-length music rack, nicely decorated top

door, handsome trusses and pilasters, 3 pedals, an elegant piano, and while advertised as second-hand is practically new, being only slightly showworn. Regular price \$375.00, special at \$243.00

UXBRIDGE—Upright Cabinet Grand, beautiful mahogany case, with Boston fall, handsomely carved music rack, three panels, 7-13 octaves, 3 pedals. One of their best instruments, in first-class condition, thoroughly overhauled and fully guaranteed. Special at \$245.00

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MAN WHO LIVES TO THE FULL

Yields Himself to the Light and Leading
of the Best He Knows.

"Lord who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill?"—Psalm xv., 1.

Who is the religious man in our day? What is it to be religious? Why do many good men haste to plead not guilty to the charge of being religious? If good men are ashamed of being known as religious why do we continue to maintain institutions of religion and assert that religion is necessary to fullness of life?

So long as we continue to judge religion by its exceptions, and allow the weakling, the coward, and the hypocrite to stand as the exponents and samples of piety, the honest and worthy will refuse to be identified with them. Men are not afraid of religion; they honestly doubt some faith. But they are afraid of seeming to be unreal or fostering the false.

Religion simply is a man's conception of what is highest, noblest, and best. It is the summing up and living out of his ideals. The religious person simply is the one who lives by something greater than the rule of thumb, who has standards, fundamental principles, and who sees some vision higher than things.

One's faith may have crystallized itself into the person or memory of ideal persons; it may sum up all its ideals and experiences in a being who becomes supreme, dominant over character, determining by the beauty and power of the ideal.

THE LIFE OF THE WORSHIPER.

With others it may be the ideals and impressions, the hopes and visions, are lacking in form of personality; they are simply principles of living. Religion becomes with such the recognition of a higher law, not given from without, but springing up within; not written on tables of stone, but clear cut in glowing visions of the beauty of ideal character.

On the one side, in religion, are the impressions made on the mind and conscience by these conceptions of the ideal; on the other will be the expression of these in conduct, in definite acts in daily living. On one side aspiration, on the other plain morals.

Whoever thus welcomes the higher visions, whoever sees beyond the things that the beasts see, and, so seeing, puts into his life his vision—he is a religious man. He may belong to no formal institution, but he has joined the brotherhood of those who are living up and therefore lifting up.

The religious man yields himself to the light and leading of the best he knows; he is true to his best self. He is not afraid to obey conscience. He is only afraid of losing light by refusing to obey it. He develops into fullness of life because he lives to the full the life he has.

Here is the great difference between men, not lines of party or lines of creed, but, obedience to the heavenly vision. The open heart, the will that responds to the call from above, the setting of the affections on things above.

THE RELIGIOUS MAN

lives toward the best; the irreligious, no matter what church name he may be, is he who is living toward the unworthy.

It is easy for a man then to test himself. Am I yielding to the good and the true? Do I honestly seek out the best and honestly endeavor to realize it? It is easy for us all to pick out the religious man. He is known by his fruits; his roots strike down into eternal good his fruit will not be bad, but will be full of blessing.

You can't hide that kind of religion and you do not have to advertise it. It cannot be imitated. It needs no livery or label. Within the church or without it has a power and an aroma of its own. Living up to it lives forever. Death has no dominion over it.

One does not have to wait for councils or churches to begin this religious life. Let him move out toward all things good and true and pure and lovely. If to him the thought of God moves to goodness, if to him the fact of the ideal life of the man of Nazareth is an inspiration to live the life above the clay let him seek fellowship with such noble souls. To seek the best, to serve the best, to secure the best for all neither is a difficult nor a doubtful religion.

HENRY F. COPE.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

OCT. 13.

Lesson II. Israel Enters the Land of Promise. Golden Text: Psa. 107. 7.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Based on the text of the Revised Version.

The Life and Life Work of Joshua.—It is worth our while to consider for a moment the life and career of the great hero from whom the book containing our present lessons has derived its name. The original name of Joshua was Oshia, or Hoshea, meaning "salvation." This was afterwards changed by Moses to Jehoshua, or Joshua, meaning "the salvation of Jehovah." Like many other Hebrew names this one also was in later times modified by its passage through the Greek into the Latin and English languages so that the Hebrew "Joshua" appears sometimes in these more modern languages as "Jason," but more frequently as "Jesus," which, since the time of Jesus of Nazareth, has become a familiar name in history as the

8. The priests that bear the ark.—The law especially provided that no other persons should carry or even touch this sacred emblem of Jehovah's presence.

9. And Joshua said.—Verses 9-13 contain the substance of a solemn address to the assembled people, in which Joshua explains more fully what has already been concisely stated in verses 7 and 8.

Jehovah your God.—The Hebrews seem to have come but gradually to a clear recognition of the fact that Jehovah was the God of other nations as well as of the Jews. While they did not recognize the idols of the surrounding nation, or even the deities of Egypt and later of Assyria, as true gods, still, they did not seem to recognize either that Jehovah was concerned about the welfare and salvation of other peoples and nations besides themselves.

10. The living God.—A title applied to Jehovah to indicate that he was not dead as were the idols of the heathen roundabout (comp. Deut. 3. 26).

Canaanite.—Lit., "lowlander," properly so called because originally occupying the low coast border along the Mediterranean Sea, the valley of Esdraelon, and portions of the valley of the Jordan.

Hittite.—Compare Lesson Word Studies for October 6.

Hivite.—A people sometimes omitted in the enumerations of the nations originally inhabiting Palestine. They are mentioned, however, in connection with the Canaanites (Gen. 10. 16).

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE

MAN WRONGLY CONVICTED IN NEW ZEALAND.

Chief Witness Convicted of Perjury and Sent to Jail—Parliament Delays Redress.

Everybody remembers the Dreyfus case where an innocent French officer was convicted on false evidence in 1894 and reinstated twelve years later. In England there have been two cases, that of Adolf Beck, convicted by mistake in 1896 and again in 1904, and released and compensated in 1905, and the case of Edalji convicted of cattle maiming and recently released. Now from New Zealand comes a still more amazing story of a man who was wrongly convicted twenty years ago, and, who, though proven innocent in 1895, has so far failed to get redress.

The case is that of John James Meikle who in 1887 was the owner of a well-stocked sheep farm of eight hundred acres in Southland, New Zealand. There had been neighbors' quarrels between him and his adjoining neighbor on the north, which was a company, the New Zealand Mortgage and Investment Association. The company missed a large number of sheep and were suspicious of Meikle. They set a man named Lambert, a roustabout or farm laborer, to watch for the thief, and promised him £50 in addition to his wages if he caught the thief and secured a conviction. There were three convictions against Lambert himself, two for drunkenness and one for the theft of a bottle of whiskey, but the company was not aware of this.

THE EVIDENCE GIVEN.

Lambert after a few weeks claimed he had evidence and Meikle was arrested on a charge of stealing by driving them from the company's land to his own. Lambert testified that on a certain night he saw Meikle's son driving twenty-eight sheep off the company's land; that he accompanied the boy and saw him and his father count the sheep through a narrow gate, pick out a fat one and kill it and turn the rest on to their own land. Lambert said Meikle talked freely to him and remarked that he could cut out the brands on the sheepskin so that the skin could not be recognized.

Lambert's story was faulty and contradictory in several important particulars upon his different examinations. Once he said he never saw the brands on the skin and another time he said he did, and he was also unsatisfactory as to dates. But the chief fact which told against Meikle was that the police upon arresting Meikle found 27 of the company's sheep on his land and a skin bearing the company's brand in a building used as a smithy. These things were not insurmountable, but Meikle's defence was poorly handled. An attempted alibi (which years after was proved a good one) went to pieces and acted as a boomerang against Meikle, and the defence, totally failed to lay any adequate stress on the fact that on the night before the alleged theft Lambert, carrying a bag which he said contained blankets, had visited Meikle's smithy where the skin was afterwards found. Lambert visited the smithy for the supposed purpose of sharpening his knife. Other palpably weak points in Lambert's evidence seem to have been woefully overlooked by the defence lawyer.

Meikle was convicted and sent to jail for seven years. He appealed from the prisoner's dock and from the jail against the sentence, only to have a report sent by the judge to the Attorney-General vehemently supporting the verdict.

SEEKS VINDICATION.

In November, 1892, Meikle was discharged and asked the Minister of Justice to have Lambert prosecuted for

HOME.

DAINTY DISHES.

Salad Sandwiches.—Take any kind of lettuce, thinly sliced cucumber, and a little tomato cut very small. Pour over a very little good salad dressing. Have slices of brown bread and butter, put a layer of salad between, and press together. Cut into fancy shapes and serve for tea.

Plums and Rice.—Boil some rice in milk till it is cooked and very thick. Put a layer of this in a pie-dish, then a layer of stewed and stoned plums, add another layer of rice, scatter a little sugar over the top and bake till a gold color. This pudding is also very good made with apples.

Devonshire Puffs.—Peel and bake some apples. When cold, mix the pulp, free from core, with enough sugar to sweeten and a little lemon-juice. Make some nice short crust, lay the apple on a square of paste and fold it over so as to form a three-cornered puff. Bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes. Sift white sugar over and serve.

Tomato Cheese.—Take four ripe tomatoes and cut them finely, add equal weight of cheese cut in small pieces. Mix together with a little cream (or, if you have not that, use milk), season with salt and cayenne. Stir the mixture over the fire till it dissolves. Have ready some slices of very hot buttered toast. Pour the mixture over and serve at once. This is a simple and generally appreciated savory.

Cold Savory Cutlets.—Braise the best end of a neck of lamb, with vegetables, herbs, etc., and put it aside till cold. Then cut the joints apart, trim the cutlets neatly. Have ready a little savory jelly, adding to it a dessertspoonful of mint sauce. Dip the cutlet twice into the jelly (which should be almost cold) so that they are thickly masked, and serve in a circle with a good dressed salad. This makes an elegant-looking supper or lunch dish and the cost is small.

Baron's Pie.—Take some thin slices of cold roast meat and arrange them in a pie-dish with layers of thick slices of tomato and sliced onion, seasoned with black pepper. Fill up the dish thus, and pour in enough good gravy to moisten the whole. Cover over the dish with parboiled potatoes cut in big pieces. Run a little butter over these, and bake the pie till the potatoes are a nice brown. This dish should be tried at once while tomatoes are plentiful, for it takes a good many to make a successful pie.

French Beans and Bacon.—Slice French beans and boil as usual, then drain. Fry slices of streaky bacon daintily, place on a hot dish to keep warm. Pour away most of the bacon fat, put the beans in the pan, season with pepper and a dash of lemon juice and shake over the fire till hot. Have the bacon arranged in a circle on the dish and pile the beans in the centre.

Vegetable Marrow Fritters.—Take a nice vegetable marrow, wipe it clean, and boil in plenty of boiling water, till it is tender. Then remove the skin, cut the marrow into convenient-shaped pieces, drain on a cloth, dredge with flour. Dip into frying batter and fry in deep fat till a golden color. Scatter grated cheese over and serve at once.

Poached Eggs and Mutton.—Take slices of rather underdone mutton of about the size of a poached egg. Soak these for about an hour in two teaspoonfuls of salad oil mixed with two teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Then drain dry, and boil lightly. Have ready as many poached eggs as you have pieces of meat, set one on each piece, arrange on a hot dish. Pour round a good thick gravy or tomato sauce and serve hot.

A Mushroom Sauce Recipe.—Either button or flat mushrooms can be used for this sauce, which is an advantage. First wash the mushrooms in cold

lines modified by its passage through the Greek into the Latin and English languages so that the Hebrew "Joshua" appears sometimes in these more modern languages as "Jason," but more frequently as "Jesus," which, since the time of Jesus of Nazareth, has become indelibly impressed on history as the greatest of all names. The Old Testament hero who first bore this name which is now "above every name" was born a slave in the land of Egypt. His father, Nim, belonged to the powerful tribe of Ephraim. Of his mother there is no mention in the ancient Biblical narrative. Reared in an environment of Egyptian idolatry, his early experiences must have acquainted him with the fascinations of these mystic heathen rites, as they lend special force to his later declaration to the leaders of the ransomed nation when safe within the borders of the Land of Promise, "Your fathers worshiped other gods in Egypt." Joshua was perhaps forty years old at the time of the exodus. Shortly after the departure of Israel from Egypt he comes into prominence as a military leader, selected by Moses to command the people in their encounter with Amalek at Beithmidan (Exod. 17, 9-13). At Sinai he is permitted to accompany Moses to the mountain top where the latter receives the commandments written on tables of stone (Exod. 24, 13). In Num. 11, 26-29 he is mentioned in connection with the prophesying of Eldad and Medad. From Kadesh-barnea he is sent apparently as the leader of the twelve spies to search out the length and breadth of the Promised Land, and to ascertain its character, products and the character of its inhabitants. As might be expected from our previous knowledge of him, Joshua at this point does not fail to prove himself worthy of his name. With Caleb he courageously opposes the discouraging report of the other spies insisting that with the assistance of Jehovah the people are well able to enter immediately upon their promised possession, regardless of the character and strength of the inhabitants of the land. When Israel finally arrives on the eastern shore of the Jordan, Joshua appoints the minister and right hand assistant of the aged lawgiver and leader. He is therefore the natural and logical successor to Moses, and, upon the latter's death assumes the leadership of the entire nation with the same courage and confidence in the help of Jehovah that have characterized him throughout his earlier career. Among the most conspicuous traits of his character were his military courage, his straightforward honesty, his devout fear of God, and his purity and blamelessness in personal life. The keynote of his whole career after assuming leadership over Israel was perhaps the remarkable simplicity of unquestioned faith with which he carried out the charge he had received from Jehovah. After a long and bloody wars of conquest were over Joshua carried out the distribution of the conquered territory, not with the self-seeking greed of an oriental despot, but on principles which place the conquest of Palestine, even in that remote and barbarous age, in favorable contrast with the arbitrary caprice by which in modern times and among so-called civilized nations acquisition and distribution of foreign territory has sometimes been achieved.

Verses 5. Sanctify yourselves—An exhortation partly to ceremonial purification, partly to the prayerful concentration of thought on that which Jehovah was about to perform among his people and in their behalf. The word means, literally, "to set apart" for some sacred purpose.

To-morrow—The tenth of Nisan, the anniversary of the day on which forty years before the Israelites had celebrated the first Passover, just before their escape from Egypt.

6. Priests—Members of the tribe of Levi, specially chosen and consecrated to the priestly office.

The ark of the covenant—So called because containing the Ten Commandments received at Sinai at the time of Jehovah's making the first great covenant with Israel.

7. Magnify thee—Honor thee by special recognition of thy office and leadership among the people

portions of the valley of the Jordan.

Title—Compare Lesson Word Studies for October 6.

Hivites—A people sometimes omitted in the enumerations of the nations originally inhabiting Palestine. They are mentioned, however, in connection with Joseph's return to Canaan (Gen. 34, 2). They seem to have been a peaceful and commercial people, dwelling at the foot of Mount Hermon, in the land of Mizpah (Josh. 11, 3), and in the valleys of Lebanon (Judg. 3, 3; 2 Sam. 21, 7).

Perizzites—A people of central Palestine; or more probably, as some think, simply the peasants or laboring people of the land—from perazi, meaning "country-folk" or "rustics."

Girgashites—Supposed to have been a larger family or subdivision of the Hivites, since omitted in nine out of ten places in which the original nations of Canaan are enumerated, while in the tenth enumeration they are mentioned and the Hivites omitted. Their home seems to have been that part of Palestine lying just east of the Sea of Galilee.

Amorites—Meaning, literally, "mountain-dweller." The Amorites, according to Gen. 14, 7, occupied the barren hill country west of the Dead Sea. They seem later also to have crossed the Jordan to the eastward, and to have occupied the country "beyond Jordan" from Arnon to the Jabbok.

Jebusites—A powerful mountain tribe occupying the strong fortress of Jebus (Jerusalem). They are uniformly mentioned last in the enumerations of the original inhabitants of Palestine.

11. The Lord of all the earth—A significant title of the Most High at a time when the conquest of the land was about to be undertaken.

12. Twelve men—One from each tribe. **13. The waters of the Jordan shall be cut off** . . . they shall stand in one heap—Compare note on verse 16 below.

14. When the people removed from their tents, to pass over the Jordan—On the tenth day of Nisan or Abib, corresponding to our month April-May.

15. The brink of the water—At this time far back from the usual channel of the stream.

For the Jordan overflowed all its banks all the time of harvest—in the low semitropical valley of the Jordan the harvest comes earlier than on the higher plains to the east and west of the valley. The first gathering of the harvest season had already begun, while at the same season the melting of the snow on Hermon and Lebanon caused the narrow channel of the river to be filled to overflowing, transforming the stream into a muddy, swollen, and turbid flood.

16. The waters which came down from above stood, and rose up in one heap, a great way off—The wording of our narrative strongly suggests a landslide, which temporarily obstructed the narrow channel and dammed the waters of the river until these again broke away the barrier and came rushing down with even greater force than before (comp. 4, 18.)

At Adam—The name signifies, literally red earth and has been thought to lend support to the suggestion of a landslide as the explanation of the unplace higher up in the Jordan valley usual phenomena which clearly took place higher up in the Jordan valley where the clay banks almost overhang the river.

Beside Zarethan—A city supposed by some to have been near the mouth of the Jabbok, near Succoth (1 Kings 7, 46). It has been identified by others with an ancient site some seventeen miles north of Jericho where steep cliffs confine the stream within its narrowest limits, almost as it were, throwing a barrier across its path.

Wholly cut off—Flooded away entirely leaving the channel empty.

It is the thick waterproof skin of the leaves of evergreens which enables them to withstand frost.

Chemist's Assistant: "Good gracious! I have kept that woman waiting half an hour. I forgot all about her prescription." **Chemist**: "You will have to charge her a good tall price in order to make her think you had a lot of trouble in mixing it up."

Report sent by the judge to the Attorney-General vehemently supporting the verdict.

SEEKS VINDICATION.

In November, 1892, Meikle was discharged and asked the Minister of Justice to have Lambert prosecuted for perjury. This was refused and Meikle, who had been worth £3,000, but who was then penniless, started in for himself. After repeated attempts a true bill was found against Lambert and in 1895 he was convicted of perjury and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, which was then the maximum penalty for this offence.

Meikle's vindication now appeared complete and he approached the New Zealand Parliament with a petition for redress. A committee of the House recommended that he be compensated for his losses in connection with his imprisonment and trial. The Government declined to do this, but paid Meikle's costs incurred in prosecuting Lambert. The next year the committee repeated its recommendation and the sum of £500 was put in the estimates to Meikle's credit. For over a year Meikle refused to touch this, but when Premier Seddon in reply to a taunt said that this was not compensation, but a reward for bringing a perjurer to justice, Meikle took the money. But in so doing he had to sign a receipt in full for claims against the colony, and this has since barred him from appealing directly to Parliament.

NOT GUILTY, BUT—

Popular pressure, however, grew so strong that Mr. Seddon, in 1905, granted a judicial inquiry into the whole business, which was held in May, 1906. In this Meikle, while unshaken in the facts at issue, became so hopelessly tangled in a cross-examination on an irrelevant matter—his relations with a certain woman—that the Commissioners said they must treat him as utterly unworthy of credence on matters affecting his own interests. At the same time the other evidence produced was more strongly than ever before in Meikle's favor, and the Commissioners brought in a report that Meikle was not guilty; but they did not say a word as to whether he was entitled to compensation. Thus, after twenty years and repeated trials, Meikle is still without compensation for his losses and injuries, but it is felt public opinion is so aroused that he will not have to wait much longer for what he seeks.

PRISON WARDERS THRIVE.

Supply Luxuries to Prisoners and are Bribe by Relatives.

Sixteen persons have just been tried at Cologne, Germany, charged with bribing and corrupting a number of warders and other officials of the city jail.

The evidence revealed an extraordinary state of affairs. As soon as a well-dressed prisoner appeared in jail he was beset with attendants from the warders, all eager for his patronage.

Their object was to act as middlemen between him and his relatives. They would convey letters, money, food, etc., and for these "services" they received their reward from the relatives of the prisoners.

They placed food and letters in their boots or under the mattresses, but it was in money matters that they developed those practices which finally got them into trouble. The money given to them for the prisoners found its way not to those for whom it was intended, but into the warders' pockets.

One poor girl, whose lover was in jail, they swindled out of her last mark. They were in the habit of having jollifications with the prisoners, calling them by the familiar "Thou." One warder was so friendly with the prisoner that he used to occupy his cell at night and send the prisoner out to mount guard dressed in his (the warder's) uniform.

The court came to the conclusion that, although the warders were bribed, the prisoners ought not to be considered guilty, and acquitted them. The warders, of course, will be tried for dereliction of duty.

prached eggs as you have pieces of meat, set one on each piece, arrange on a hot dish. Pour round a good thick gravy or tomato sauce and serve hot.

A Mushroom Sauce Recipe.—Either button or flat mushrooms can be used for this sauce, which is an advantage. First wash the mushrooms in cold water, drain and dry in an old soft cloth; the flat ones should be cut rather small. Take some good beef gravy and stew the mushrooms in it, rejecting the stalks. Add a little ketchup, pepper and salt, a bit of lemon peel and a lump of butter. Remove the peel, thicken the sauce with brown flour, and serve.

Novel Way to Cook Ducks, Chicken or Joints.—This recipe is especially useful to those who cook on a small oil or gas stove. Put some dripping in to an iron saucepan, taking more than you would if the joint were to be roasted. Let the fat get quite hot, put in the fowl or meat, put on the lid. After twenty minutes the meat will be brown, so turn it and cover again. By this process the steam is all kept in, and the meat becomes very tender. Brown the potatoes under the meat.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Pancakes That Won't Stick.—To bake pancakes without greasing the griddle add one tablespoonful of butter or a half cup of cream to the batter.

When stewing fruit put a pinch of carbonate of soda to the fruit when cooking, and only half the usual quantity of sugar will be needed.

Automatic Clock Oiler.—To keep your wall clock oiled place a small vial of kerosene in one corner of the floor of the clock. This will save the work of oiling.

Keep Bread Fresh.—Wrap each loaf in paper, wrapping paper is best; wet cloth napkins in cold water, wringing out as dry as possible, then wrap round the loaf; keep in cool place and you will have fresh bread all the time.

Durable Kitchen Table Cover.—Cover kitchen table with dark green carriage cloth, passed on smoothly. It is more durable than oilcloth for hard wear. A zinc covered extension also is convenient to set hot dishes on.

Make Cut Flowers Last Longer.—Take a large lemon, cut it in half, remove the pulp and seeds, place hollowed out lemon in vase, place flower stems in hollowed lemon. They will keep many days and the water will not become sour or foul.

Wooden Spoon for Cooking.—Always use a wooden spoon for stirring butter, soups, or fruits; as it will not wear out a sieve, stain, nor spoil the flavor. To keep it white dip in hot water before using, as that will fill the pores so they cannot absorb much of anything else.

Remember Christmas.—Small glasses filled with jelly will prove to be acceptable gifts when Christmas comes. When making your own supply of jelly fill a few glasses and store them away on the preserve shelf. At Christmas time several of these little glasses of jelly of different flavors, put into a prettily trimmed basket or box, will make a nice gift for an invalid friend.

Waterproof Shoes for Winter.—Fresh beef suet, one pound; yellow beeswax, one ounce; shellac, one-eighth ounce. Melt the tallow first and remove all the membrane from it; then add the beeswax in thin shavings and when it is melted and combined with the tallow, add the shellac in powder, and stir until it is melted. Beeswax is one of the best known preservatives of leather. Apply warm to sole and upper with rag or sponge before the fire or stove to soak in the compound, being careful not to burn the leather. If the boots are polished before the application of this preparation they will remain black and shining for a long time after it is applied. A liberal application of this every two weeks during winter will keep boots and shoes that are worn daily waterproof and soft.

WHAT EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

Twenty years' study of household labor saving teaches: That the piece of carpet commonly employed under the weighted brush in waxing floors is less effective and more difficult to manage

than a bunch of engineers' "cotton waste" used under the brush in the same manner.

That oriental rugs can be satisfactorily cleaned by placing them on the grass and showering them thoroughly with water from the hose, continuing until the water drained from them ceases to be dirty. This should be done on a gray, windy day.

That a "box table" on wheels will hold all the dishes used on a family table and can be pushed from dining room to kitchen, saving hundreds of steps in table clearing and setting.

That back muscles can be saved if sewing machine and washing machine are operated by water motors. These motors even have been adapted to filling bicycle tires.

That arm muscles gain a holiday by the use of any of the meat chopping machines. These chop cheese for macaroni and rarebits, coconut for various delectables, bread crumbs for croquettes or scallops. Every ingredient that figures in mince pies or fruit cakes, and even the nuts and fruit for Nesselrode puddings.

COAL WILL BE EXHAUSTED

ENOUGH BITUMINOUS COAL TO LAST
200 YEARS.

But Anthracite Will Give Out Seventy
Years From Now, So it
is Said.

After all there is coal enough in the country, and the trust will be able to continue to put prices up for many a long year to come.

Recently a number of misleading articles have been given out, apparently on the authority of the United States geological survey, predicting the early exhaustion of the fuel supply. The geological survey did say the bituminous coal fields might be exhausted in another century, but the statement was qualified in such a way it was evident there would be coal enough for many long years to come.

To correct these misleading impressions, Director Smith of the survey has given out an authoritative statement prepared by M. R. Campbell, who has charge of the division of economic geology and fuels, and E. W. Parker, coal mining expert and statistician.

The facts are that the estimate of the bituminous coal fields prepared by Mr. Campbell shows the total quantity of coal stored in the ground at about 2,200,000,000,000 short tons. From this there has been extracted, according to Mr. Parker's statement, about 4,625,000,000 short tons. Assuming for every ton of coal mined there is half a ton lost, this represents an exhaustion of nearly 7,000,000,000 tons, or only about one-third of 1 per cent. of the total supply.

ENOUGH TO LAST 200 YEARS.

We produced and consumed in 1896, in round numbers, 343,000,000 short tons, which represented about 500,000,000 tons of exhaustion, since less coal is lost per ton mined than formerly. At this rate, if no increase be allowed for the bituminous coal supply would last about 4,000 years. However, taking into account the probable rate, first, of increase and later, decrease in production, experts of the geological bureau are of opinion the bulk of cheaply mined bituminous coal will be exhausted within 200 more years. But when the period of decrease in production sets in, they say, the need for the fuel will doubtless be supplied in a considerable degree by the utilization of other forces of nature, thus extending the life of the bituminous coal fields still farther.

So far as anthracite coal is concerned, predictions of exhaustion have been based almost entirely on the estimates by the Pennsylvania geological survey, showing that there were originally in the country about 10,000,000,000 tons

IN CHAMPLAIN'S MEMORY

CANADIANS WILL OBSERVE THREE
HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Great Explorer Discovered North-
ern Ontario—Park May Bear
His Name.

On the eve of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Ottawa River and Northern Ontario by Samuel de Champlain efforts are being made to secure tardy recognition for that intrepid explorer whose exploits have so long been overshadowed by those of his more famous fellow countrymen, Marquette and La Salle. Champlain did not reach the Mississippi, but he won a new realm for France and blazed a trail that served to guide all his successors, and without which they would not have accomplished what they did. On this account, and because the memory of his romantic career is still dear to many Canadian hearts, the people of this country are considering some appropriate action that will save his name from oblivion.

The suggestion that Lake Temagami, the wonderful "deep lake" of the Indians and the Mecca of Canadian and American sportsmen since it was included in the Ontario government's vast forest and game preserve in Northern Ontario, be renamed Lake Champlain is thought fitting, for it was

DISCOVERED BY CHAMPLAIN.

who was guided to it by a party of friendly Algonquins. But there is already a Lake Champlain, in the United States, so the explorer's name may be given to the reservation instead of to the curious body of water that lies within its borders.

The lake is curious for several reasons, but principally because, although covering one hundred square miles of territory, it has a shore line of three thousand miles, or twice that of Lake Michigan. This is because of the thousand winding bays and inlets into which its shores are broken. Another one of its claims to attraction is the curious fish stories that are told of it for it has been noted for the size and flavor of its fish ever since the days of the Indians, one tribe of which made it their headquarters. In spite of this it was little known outside of Ontario until a few years ago, when the government established the Temagami forest reserve.

It was during the trip on which he discovered Lake Huron that Champlain first passed through this country. In charge of De Monts' expedition a few years previously, he had sailed from his native town in Bruges, France, and after a long and thrilling voyage across the Atlantic he had entered the mouth of the St. Lawrence and sailed up

THAT BEAUTIFUL RIVER,

past shores that he was destined to know so well on later voyages. On one of these voyages, in 1608, he found the city of Quebec, which became a centre of brave romance and stirring deeds.

Turning to the south, he joined a party of Ojibway Indians that was making a quick raid on the Iroquois. The route of the expedition lay south across the lake that forms the boundary between New York State and Vermont, to which his name is now given. His account of this trip in his "voyages" is one of the most interesting that has ever been penned.

Champlain was the first white man to penetrate the Temagami country, and his narrative speaks the delight he felt at the beautiful land of woods and lakes and streams which, thanks to the care of the government, are to-day almost as wild and unexplored as when they first echoed to the halloo of the explorer and his faithful Chippewa guides. In fact, this region is one of the few haunts of big game that are now left on the continent, and the fact that it was made accessible is largely

FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION

HELPED TO MAKE ABSINTHE DRINK-
ING COMMON.

Introduced the Habit into France, Where
It Quickly Spread to all
Classes.

In the first days of the troubles in Morocco a brief despatch said that the soldiers of the Foreign Legion having shown a little too much dash they were to be replaced in the outposts by Algerian sharpshooters and that some of them would have to stand a court-martial. No details were given as to what form the "dash" took, but no one who knows anything of the legion was surprised at the despatch.

The Foreign Legion is composed of two regiments of four battalions each; a battalion consists of a thousand men, this means 8,000 men for active service. The legion is a relic of the monarchy.

In the famous days of July, 1830, the Swiss regiment which formed the private guard of Charles X. defended the Tuileries against the people of Paris. This naturally made them unpopular. The people decreed their dissolution as a royal guard and offered them the choice between being set free or serving in Algeria. Most of them, soldiers to the core, chose Algeria.

The Swiss soldiers formed the nucleus of the French Foreign Legion, and it is to them that the use of absinthe is due in large measure. They found that most of the wells in northern Africa contained water charged with

SULPHATE OF LIME

and bethought themselves of the cordial of their country, and took to mixing a little absinthe with the water.

This habit was thought to be so beneficial that the army instructions of the time directed that each company should carry a bottle of absinthe for the men's use at halting places. Officers, after leaving the service introduced the absinthe habit into France, where it quickly spread to all classes.

At the present time there is hardly one Swiss in the Foreign Legion. Its backbone is formed by men from Alsace and Lorraine, who thus seek to avoid serving in the German army and to obtain French naturalization, which they can claim after service under the flag. Next in number are Belgians, whose object is similar and who make as good soldiers as the men of Alsace and Lorraine.

The rest are of all races, Germans, Austrians, English, Irish, Poles, Russians, Croats, Spaniards, Greeks; even a Malay from Sumatra has worn the uniform. Nobody asks who they are or why they have enlisted.

Not long ago a simple private just before he died in hospital sent his papers to his Colonel. The Colonel forwarded them by diplomatic channels to the sovereign of a foreign nation. One day the men of the Foreign Legion saw, without much surprise for they knew that anything is possible in their corps.

A STately MAN OF WAR,

with its flag at half mast, stop before their camp, which was by the Mediterranean. A procession of officers landed on shore off the coffin of their fellow soldier, who had not even the worst stripe of a corporal, with all the honors that could have been paid to a prince. For the dead man, who had fought under the French flag, was the son of a king, and his father had led armies against France.

Another tale, though this may be only a legend, says that one day a lieutenant in charge of a burying party said to him as they stood beside the grave dug in the African sand:

"It is disgusting all the same to bury a comrade like a dog—no service, no chaplain, not even a prayer. Well, I must say I can't say a prayer, and I'm sure none of you can."

Then one of the party stood out and saluted.

"Excuse me, lieutenant," he said, "I am a Frenchman."

HOLYHEAD BEST PORT

MAY BECOME THE ENGLISH PORT
FOR OCEAN MAILS.

American Postal Official Regards Holy-
head as Best Port in United
Kingdom.

In the race with the mails across the Atlantic, in the present age of rush, every second saved is precious, and ocean post-offices are the very latest time-saving device.

Special offices have now been established on many steamers, where marine postal clerks sort the mail at sea, and have it ready immediately on the arrival of the boat. This saves from twenty-four to forty-eight hours' work for the clerks ashore.

The whole question of accelerating the mail services on the liners is now being carefully considered by the international postal authorities.

J. T. McCleary, an assistant postmaster of the United States, has just returned to New York after a round trip to England and back on the White Star liner Celtic, and has reported on the working of the new system.

In his report just issued, Mr. McCleary expresses his opinion that Holyhead is the best English port for ocean postoffices to touch, as he considers it to be the best distribution point in this country.

QUEENSTOWN'S FATE.

This decision, if acted on, will spell the doom of Queenstown as the mail port of call, and put Plymouth also out of the running in the mail race of the future.

When the Atlantic boats were slower and the mails smaller the disembarking of the American mails at Queenstown accelerated their delivery throughout the United Kingdom. Now, however, it is found that the time spent in six handlings of the letters between Queenstown and London is so great that nothing is saved by using the old port.

It is quite common now for vessels which have dropped American mails at Queenstown to come up to the Channel port Holyhead an hour or two before the mails—which have been travelling across Ireland by train and the channel by fast boat—have arrived.

Mr. McCleary estimates that if the mail steamers passed Queenstown and went direct to Holyhead with the bags it would improve the present time by at least six hours.

On the outward journey a steamer leaving Liverpool has to wait a considerable time at Queenstown for the extra mails, and this delay lengthens the journey.

The Cunard Line intends to make an interesting experiment this month. They will run one boat direct from Liverpool to New York, and she will be followed by a sister ship of similar speed, which will pick up the mails at Queenstown and show the exact loss of time entailed.

TIME LOST.

The landing of the east-bound mails at Plymouth instead of Queenstown or Liverpool suits London but it means a considerable loss of time in delivery in other parts of the Kingdom, Ireland and North Scotland being the chief sufferers.

The only lines which at present run ocean post-offices are the White Star, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American.

Mr. McCleary hopes to have the experiment tried on as many vessels as possible.

A sum of \$125,000 has been devoted by the United States Government to the ocean postoffice scheme for experimental purposes, and the time already saved has assured the success of the innovation.

MURDERER REPRIMED.

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doubleless be supplied in a considerable degree by the utilization of other forces of nature, thus extending the life of the bituminous coal fields still farther.

So far as anthracite coal is concerned, predictions of exhaustion have been based almost entirely on the estimates by the Pennsylvania geological survey, showing that there were originally in the ground about 19,500,000,000 long tons of coal. For every ton of coal mined one and one-half tons was lost. This means only 7,800,000,000 tons, if the original supply were recoverable.

ANTHRACITE FOR 70 YEARS.

Up to the close of 1906 production amounted approximately to 1,650,000,000 tons, which would leave 6,150,000,000. At the rate of almost 65,000,000 tons a year this supply would last about ninety years.

Later estimates made by William Griffith, of Scranton, Pa., placed the quantity of minable anthracite in the ground at the close of 1905 at 5,073,786,750 long tons. Since then a trifle over 600,000,000 tons have been mined, leaving about 4,470,000,000 tons available. Under this estimate, at the rate of 65,000,000 tons a year, the supply would last only seventy years. Against both these estimates must be set the fact that production will not be maintained at the present rate until the coal is gone.

The production of anthracite, experts say, has about reached its maximum. When it does begin to decrease the rate probably will be slow. Moreover, with improved mining methods and the increased price of coal, beds are now being worked which were not included in the available reserves when the estimates were prepared.

LESS COAL WASTED NOW.

In addition to this, miners now recover about 60 per cent., instead of 40 per cent., of coal actually broken out. This saving alone, it is explained, would extend the life of the regions one-half. Furthermore, the utilized proportion of small sizes of anthracite for steaming purposes, which has increased rapidly within the last few years, has not only reduced the waste in mining, but is making possible the recovery of usable fuel from the great culm banks that stood as monuments to the wasteful methods of former years.

It will be a comfort to a great many people to know that experts of the geological survey say:

"To what degree these factors will extend the life of the anthracite field is not possible to say, but the conditions now existing indicate no danger of exhaustion during the present generation. A conservative statement is that soon the annual production and consumption of anthracite will decrease gradually so that the supply probably will last 150 or 200 years."

PHYSICIAN OUTWITTED ROBBER.

Backed Him Out of the House With an Empty Revolver.

Prof. Kovalevsky, the czar's principal body physician, was the hero of a startling and curious adventure a few days ago at Kislovodsk, Russia, where he is spending his holiday. He was sitting in the study waiting for visitors when a strange man entered and presented him with a paper which made a peremptory demand for 30,000 roubles. The professor handed the paper back, saying that even had he the money he would not give it to such a scoundrel.

"We shall see about that," said the robber, coolly, as he leveled a revolver at the professor's head.

"Shall we?" replied the professor, drawing his pistol in turn.

So the pair stood for at least two minutes. Then the robber slowly lowered his gun, smiled, and said graciously: "I'll do you no harm," as he backed out of the room and the house.

"But," asked a friend to whom the professor was relating the story, "why did you not accompany him to the door and give the alarm?"

"I would probably have done so," he replied, nonchalantly, "had my revolver been loaded."

lakes and streams which, thanks to the care of the government, are to-day almost as wild and unpeopled as when they first echoed to the halloes of the explorer and his faithful Chippewa guides. In fact, this region is one of the few haunts of big game that are now left on the continent, and the fact that it was made accessible is largely due to an accident.

When the Cobalt country was opened up the government ran up a little spur railroad from North Bay to the camp and for the first time made it possible to reach the reservation by rail. The opening up of the Temagami country is thus in a way a by-product of the mines at Cobalt. Before the Cobalt rush the reservation was an inaccessible wilderness. It is still a wilderness, but it is

NO LONGER INACCESSIBLE.

To get an idea of the reservation which many think rightfully should bear Columbus's name picture to yourself a tract of virgin forest lying in the heart of the wilderness between Toronto and Leeds in Bay stocked with deer and wild fowl as a result of government protection, and accidentally brought within a few days' ride of New York, because at the further end of it some one found silver and some one else built a railroad to reach the ore.

Through the heart of this virgin forest now run the rails of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, but they barely skirt one edge of the reservation and pass to the east of the true game country. So large is the park that the entire Cobalt region itself is lost in one corner of it and the daily trains that now puff and rattle on their lonely way from Toronto to Litchford and Haileybury send no echoes across the wooded slopes to the west that are still the haunt of moose and caribou. "And always shall be," adds the government by way of official amen.

The reserve is just three hundred miles north of Toronto. It is sixty miles wide and fifty miles long and has an area of nearly a million and a half acres. So wild is this country that in this enormous expanse there is exactly one farm. There will probably never be another. Hunters may come and night men with the rod; settlers will eventually be drawn here, hunting for the mineral deposits and the rich timber land, but no farmers will be there to dispute possession with them, to plead their claims or drive their game away.

BRITISH ARMY AEROPLANE.

Secret Workshop in the Wilds of Atholl Mountains.

It is a fact not generally known that after the British Secretary of War had inspected the trials of the new military dirigible balloon at Farnborough he repaired to the estate of the Duke of Atholl, in the wilds of Badenoch, Scotland, where William Dunn, Lieut. Westland, and three other officers are experimenting with a "heavier-than-air" machine for aerial warfare.

The camp where the experiments are being made is situated in an almost impenetrable valley, and no stranger is permitted to approach within half a mile thereof. Even the postman who walks the long miles from Blair Atholl to the camp is not permitted to approach within a certain distance. At that is known of the mysterious machine is due to observations that have been made at the Blair Atholl station where the parts of the machine are being received and are quickly taken to the camp without unpacking.

Some of the packages delivered at the little Highland station are weirdly shaped and have hopelessly puzzled the local railway porters, being of large area, obviously of metal, and very light. Work on the aeroplane will be finished before autumn is over, as operations in wind and snow swept Glen Tilt are out of the question in winter. Every day sees an improvement in the mechanical details, and the young officers engaged are having their work supervised by Col. Capper of the Aldershot balloon establishment.

in the African sand:

"It's disgusting all the same to bury a comrade like a dog—no service," he complained, not even a prayer. "Well, I must say I can't say a prayer, and I'm sure none of you can."

Then one of the party stood out and saluted.

"Excuse me, lieutenant," he said; "I have been a bishop."

And one legionary, at least had the burial service spoken over his grave.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Catholic Zouaves and the Foreign Legion were ordered to cover the French retreat after the battle of Orléans. Of 37 Zouaves on the morning of October 12, 1870, there remained 17; of 1,500 legionaries, 36 alone answered the roll call.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Sirenuous Efforts Being Made to Stamp Out the Disease.

Medical men of San Francisco are exercised over the threatened spread of plague symptoms in certain portions of the burned districts; more particularly is sanitary requirements are far from perfect. In fact the sanitary condition grows worse, particularly where numbers are herded in cramped quarters. The daily newspapers say as little as possible, comment only adding to the general uneasiness. Conservative estimates give the number of patients at close upon 100. The hospital buildings in that quarter are all to be or have been burned, and it is said that an iron cordon around the premises will cause the destruction of rats and other vermin. The hospital quarters were in a wretchedly filthy condition, patients being packed together and no isolation possible. Military surgeons and physicians have been making careful investigations as to the virulence of the disease, and all agree that unless improvements are made in the system of isolation and drainage, grave consequences may ensue. The symptoms known as "tabenic" convulsions, headache, dizziness, pains in the limbs, are observable in many of the cases treated, though in modified forms. A general onslaught is being made upon the vast hordes of rats and other vermin, hospital linen has been burned, hospital appliances buried after use, and all the precautions possible under the circumstances have been taken. The visitation is confined to the Chinese and pauper district. A few days ago, at a conference of medical men, the advisability of more stringent quarantine regulations was discussed; the authorities differed, however. Still should the disease make headway it will undoubtedly be necessary to adopt drastic methods. The ordeal of misery, the calamities which afflicted the city and still afflicts it, have in no degree weakened the arms of the public-spirited citizens; wages are very high, money scarce, food expensive, running 40 per cent. more than a few years ago. Consequently upon financial stringency in the money markets of the world, work on many of the big buildings has been stopped or curtailed, and the bank clearings last month were \$3,000,000 more than the August preceding the disaster of April, 1906. This last affliction, if it proves to be the dreaded bubonic plague, and reaches the epidemic stage will indeed hamper the progress of San Francisco's regeneration.

GELATINE FOR CANCER.

Austrian Professor Discovers Simple Treatment for Disease.

Gelatin is the latest weapon with which medical science is attempting to combat that hitherto incurable disease of cancer, the new treatment being the discovery of Professor Franz Hauer, of Budapest, Austria.

For many years, says the Westminster Gazette, he has figured his scientific ability on obtaining a cure for cancer, and success has at last crowned his efforts, a permanent cure having been effected in undoubted cases.

The apparent simplicity of the method, which consists simply in injections of gelatine, at first aroused criticism in scientific circles; but medical opinion is steadily inclining in the direction outlined by Dr. Hauer.

A sum of \$125,000 has been received by the United States Government to the ocean postage scheme for experimental purposes, and the time already saved has assured the success of the innovation.

MURDERER REPRIEVED.

Storm of Indignation Arises in Paris in Consequence.

The reprieve of Solleland, the brutal murderer of the little girl, Marthe Erbebling, has caused a storm of indignation throughout Paris, France.

The Commission of Pardon, by three votes to one, advised the commutation of the death sentence to one of hard labor for life; the Minister of Justice signed this agreement and President Fallières made the order.

A storm of indignation swept over Paris when it became known that a man who had committed so terrible a crime was not to be executed. Until the last moment it was believed that President Fallières would understand how strongly the public felt in the matter.

Petitions from different classes of society, particularly from numbers of mothers of the poorer class, continued to be sent in to the President up to the last, begging him to have no mercy on Solleland, and now that it is certain that the man will not be guillotined the entire population of Paris which has his hide-out in the city and several other of the poorer neighborhoods are in a regular ferment.

Indignation meetings are being held at wine shops and cafes all over the city, and it is not impossible that a mass petition may be sent to the President begging him to reconsider his decision. Such a petition would not, however, be likely to have much effect.

An extra force of police has been put out to patrol the quarter of the city in which the little victim lived, and it is there that feelings run at their height.

President Fallières received Solleland's lawyer, M. Bresson, and in a few days the President will be taken from prison to the Assize courts, where he will be officially informed of the execution of his sentence.

Solleland will then be taken to the prison of Fresnes, where he will be kept for about a fortnight, and he will then be taken to the guillotine by train and buried in the cemetery of St. Martin de Reims.

From St. Martin de Reims he will be transferred to Cayenne. On board the convict ship he will be kept in a sort of large cage. His last and final settlement will not be a particularly hard one.

GETTING BIG PAY.

Two Yukon Miners Take \$170 a Day From One Hole.

Joe Mills is in the city, says the Dawson News, from Black Hills, and reports that the new discoveries on the creek have encouraged the owners so that there will be many more men to work on the creek as soon as the freezing lakes thaw.

"The ground on Black Hills," says Mr. Mills, "has a lot left alive a long distance on the creek above and below discovery, and the representation fees from this source will be something."

"The benches along the creek are 25 to 30 feet high, and the gold is found in them at places."

"On discovery two men in the hole have been getting \$170 a day. Alvin Carpenter, Morris and Hall own the ground."

"Smith on No. 40 has good pay, running as much as 30 to 40 per cent. to the man."

"Morris, on 3 below, also has the pay; The benches from 30, 42 down to 100 below are staked. On one of the benches a dollar nugget was found."

When a man is sure he doesn't know the first thing about writing a love letter.

Long Boots!

We have them in all Styles and Sizes.

Children's Long Boots— Sizes 8, 9, and 10	\$1.25
Youth's Long Boots— Sizes 11, 12 and 13.....	\$1.35
Boys' Long Boots— Sizes 1 to 5 From \$1.75 to	\$2.50
Men we have something special for you. A genuine Kip Long Boot, as near waterproof as you can get leather, extra heavy soles, the best in the country	\$3.50
Price.....	
Men's Long Boots All Solid Leather....	\$2.25, 2.50 & 3.00

Come and See Them.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
Largest Dealers in this section of Canada.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

COAL! OUR CELEBRATED PLYMOUTH COAL!

All sizes for prompt delivery.

We also carry in stock Steam Coal, Blacksmithing Coal

—and—
Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.

All at close prices FOR CASH.

Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 104
Yard: Foot of West Street. 1-11

Liverpool COARSE SALT!

in large sacks. Also Liverpool Fine Salt in 50 lb. sacks. Lump rock Salt for stock. Ordinary Fine Salt in barrels. New stock.

Best English Paris Green.

For Sale by

FRANK H. PERRY.

DON'T FORGET that I sell American Wallpapers at lowest prices.

We also have a fine line of down-to-date Fruits.

And be sure and see my Souvenir Post Cards.

F. C. LLOYD,
Next Paisley House.

If You Wish to be Successful ATTEND THE KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited.

head of Queen Street, CANADA'S
HIGHEST GRADE business school.
Book keeping, shorthand, penmanship.

LAZIER'S for Underwear

Old Reliable. New Proprietor
Fresh Goods.

Full line of Choice Groceries.

Cream of West Flour, cheapest and best, highest test out of 15. All kinds of Feed.

Thanking past customers for trade I solicit a continuation of their patronage as well as that of all customers of my new stand and solicit the patronage of all who want good goods in above lines. Phone 31.

J. G. OLIVER,

Blewett's Old Stand, opposite Royal Hotel.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Near Royal Hotel
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3-m

J. N. Osborne

Barber Shop is on the north side of Dundas street near Stacey's. Call and see how well he can suit you.

Do You Wear a Fruss.

We are pleased to inform you that we have accepted the agency for the "Bollard Truss" it's the most comfortable, best fitting, most durable and easiest adjusted Truss that we have seen. No need of sending away from home for Trusses, we can give you the best at one quarter the price—at the Red Cross Drug Store—T. B. Wallace, Pharm. B.

Electionary Contest.

The fourth Electionary Contest for the Royal Templars Silver medal under the auspices of the League of the Western Methodist Church, was held in the school room of the church Tuesday evening. The room was comfortably filled with a very appreciative audience. Rev. J. M. Mears made a very efficient chairman. The Judges were W. S. Herrington, Esq., K. C. Dudley Hill, Esq. and F. L. Hooper, Esq. A splendid musical programme was given. The following contestants took part, Pearl Spencer, Livonia Grange, Keitha Chatterton, Hester Gibbard, Marie Johnston, Grace Martin. The Judges awarded the medal to Miss Marie Johnston, who recited "A Mar-

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

First-Class Workmen.
Lightest and Brightest Shop in Napanee.

GIVE US A CALL.

Stove Blacking.

There is no such Polish as the Nonesuch. Stove pipe Enamels Aluminum &c. Best quality at
BOYLE & SON.

Fredericksburgh Grist Mill.

The undersigned wishes to notify the public that Fredericksburgh grist mill will be open for grinding on Thursday, Friday and Saturday each week, until further notice. We will be pleased to meet the many customers of the mill, who have patronized it in the past. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BURGESS & WOODBURN.

The Real Aluminum Paint
for Store Pipes.

There are several makes of aluminum paint on the market. Some are good and some no good at the Red Cross Drug Store you can get it best, the kind that stays bright. Price is 25c—T. B. Wallace, Pharm. B.

Coal oil, 13c at Wallace's Drug Store. Tooth paste, 15c at Wallace's Drug Store.

3 tins Gillett's Lye, 25c at Wallace's Drug Store.

Some claim to, but we lead in flour, feed and groceries. Get our price for the celebrated Royal Household flour, which is the best in the world, before buying elsewhere. Choice groceries and feed at right prices.

E. LOYST.

HISTORICAL.

The first meeting of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society, will be held at the new Hall in the Library building, on Friday evening, Oct. 25th., at 8 o'clock.

After a short business meeting a paper will be read by Mrs. Alexander Macdonald, describing her last summer's trip to the Pacific coast with the delegates to the annual convention of the Woman's National Historical Association.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland, President of the Ontario Historical Society, will deliver an address on matters Historical. Mr. Cumberland has had a long experience in the working of Canadian Historical Societies, and is an authority on Canadian History. Every one will be welcome at this meeting, and it is hoped that all parts of the County will be represented. Admission free.

A DAY AT STOKE POGES.

Following is an short article contributed by Dr. W. E. Price, who with Mrs. Price and his son, have just returned from a trip to England and the Continent:

We took train of the Great Western Railway of England, and after a ride of twenty miles alighted at a station called Slough. Here we engaged an open carriage and drove one and a half miles to St. Giles, the old Church where Thomas Gray wrote "The Elegy."

"We sat beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade. Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap."

The old yew tree is said to be more than a thousand years old, the trunk being six feet in diameter. We were given some twigs from the tree to carry away as souvenirs.

The church is very old, and its early records meager.

About 1170 the church and parish were made over by Hugh de Stoke to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, so we know the founding of the edifice was prior to that. It may have been in the ninth or tenth century. In the church are many tombs of notables, who lived in the years ago.

The cemetery is also the resting-place of thousands who have been forgotten in the dim vista of the long ago. The stones of the centuries have

Blacksmithing Coal
—and—
Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.
All at close prices FOR CASH.
Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 104
Yard: Foot of West Street. 1-11

CHAS. STEVENS,

**OUR \$2.50, 3.00,
AND 3.50 SHOES
LEAD.**

because they are "high flyers"
and can set the pace for all our
competitors. Matchless in style,
in attention of detail, in make
and in fit and comfort.

Come and try on a pair.
The price will clinch the bargain.

FRED CURRY,

Opposite Royal Hotel.

**Call at Cambridge's
Confectionery Store**

for your Bread and Pastry of the purest
quality, always fresh and appetizing, made
of the highest grade of flour money can
buy. Try our Home-made Bread.

A fresh assortment of high grade Choco-
lates always on hand. Also a fine line of
Fancy Box Goods of different flavors, to
suit the taste of all.

Lunches served at all hours.

We also have on hand fine grades of
Oranges, Bananas, Lemons and everything
else in connection with a Confectionery
Store.

Call and examine our goods. We will
be pleased to wait on you.

Cambridge's Bakery & Confectionery Store
Next door to Paul's Book Store.

—A—

PAYING INVESTMENT

A modern Business Education is a
necessary requirement for SUCCESS
in this progressive age.

**Frontenac
Business College**

KINGSTON, ONT.

Is one of Canada's representative, modern
institutions.

Our connection with the United Employ-
ment Bureaus in the large cities of Canada
and the United States enables us to place
every graduate in a good situation. We
have never failed to do it. Modern Rates.
Write for particulars and large catalogue.
Fall term opens Sept. 3rd.

T. N. STOCKDALE,

W. H. SHAW, President.
Principal.

ATTEND THE

**KINGSTON BUSINESS
COLLEGE Limited.**

head of Queen Street, CANADA'S
HIGHEST GRADE business school.
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting,
Telegraphy and all commercial subjects
thoroughly taught by competent, ex-
perienced teachers. Enter at any time.
Rates very moderate.—Send for Cata-
logue.

H. E. METCALFE, J. E. CUNNINGHAM,
President. Secretary.

**THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and
TOBACCO STORE.**

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

Lamps Lamps.

We have the best and most up to
date stock of lamps, lamp goods, gas
and electric light portables in town.
BOYLE & SON.

Jno. N. Kivell, district manager of
the Singer Sewing Machine Co., King-
ston, was found drowned in the har-
bour at the foot of Queen street in that
city on Tuesday morning.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches, Bar-
ber's itch, and every form of con-
tagious Itch on human or animals
cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's
Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold
by T. B. Wallace.

Mr. J. G. Oliver is moving his grocery
from the west side of the market
square to the store formerly occupied
by Mr. J. F. Knowlton on Dundas St.
Mr. Oliver carries a first class line of
groceries, flour and feed, &c. and will
be pleased to supply the wants of all
comers in the grocery line.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowel Laxative.

A. S. Kimmery continues selling,
4 cans corn 25c, Redpath's granulated
sugar \$4.00 per 100, 6 bars Surprise,
Comfort, or Sunlight soap 25c, None-
such or Manitoba flour 2.40, Con-
Brand Soda 1c, 1 lbs washing soda 5c,
4 doz. clothes pins, 5c, 3 double sheets
sticky fly paper 5c, coal oil 14c gal,
good tea 2 lbs for 25c.

A Napanee merchant last week re-
ceived one of those famous swindle
letters from Leonard B. Drummond,
Attorney-at-law, New York, apprising
him of a legacy of \$800 worth of stock,
which could be had by forwarding \$5
to cover legal fees. The letter had no
postmark on it, and it had evidently
been posted at some railway station.
Ontario seems to be flooded with these
fake letters, as the daily papers have
fresh accounts nearly every day con-
cerning them. A despatch from New
York says: "Leonard B. Drummond
has an office and mail box at 608 Sixth
Avenue, where he has been for two
months. Tenants rarely see him. He
is supposed to be a lawyer, but his oc-
cupation is doubtful."

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ail-
ments, can be quickly corrected with pre-
scription known to druggists everywhere as
Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and
surprising relief which this remedy im-
mediately brings is entirely due to its Re-
storative action upon the controlling nerves
of the stomach, etc.

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a
weak Heart with palpitation or intermit-
tent pulse, always means weak stomach
nerves or Heart nerves. Strengthen these
inside or control the nerves with Dr. Shoop's
Restorative and see how quickly these ail-
ments will disappear. Dr. Shoop of
Racine, Wis. will mail samples free.
Write for them. A test will tell. Your
health is certainly worth this simple trial.
Sold by ALL DEALERS. 37-m

All sizes of Glass, also
Paints, Oil, Glass and Putty.
M. S. Madole.

audiences. Rev. J. M. Mears made a
very efficient chairman. The Judges
were W. S. Herrington, Esq. K. C.
Dudley Hill, Esq. and F. L. Hooper, Esq.
A splendid musical programme was
given. The following contestants took
part, Pearl Spencer, Livonia Grange,
Keitha Chatterton, Hester Gibbard,
Marie Johnston, Grace Martin. The
Judges awarded the medal to Miss
Marie Johnston, who recited "A Mar-
tyred Mother." The contestants were
ably trained by Miss Chrysler.

Save This Anyway.

Here is a simple home-made mixture
as given by an eminent authority on
Kidney diseases, who makes the state-
ment in a New York daily newspaper,
that it will relieve almost any case of
Kidney trouble if taken before the
stage of Bright's disease. He states
that such systems as lame back, pain
in the side, frequent desire to urinate,
especially at night; painful and dis-
colored urination, are readily over-
come. Here is the recipe, try it.
Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half
ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce;
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three
ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each
meal and at bedtime. A well-known
druggist here in town is authority
that these ingredients are all harmless
and easily mixed at home by shaking
well in a bottle. This mixture has a
peculiar healing and soothing effect
upon the entire Kidney and Urinary
structure, and often overcomes the
worst forms of Rheumatism in just a
little while. This mixture is said to
remove all blood disorders and cure
the Rheumatism by forcing the Kid-
neys to filter and strain from the blood
and system all uric and foul, discom-
posed waste matter, which cause these
afflictions. Try it if you aren't well.
Save the prescription.

CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

A simple and effective remedy for

SORE THROATS AND COUGHS
They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene
with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licor-
ice. Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.
LEASING, Miles Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal, 401

Welcomed At Calgary.

From Calgary Daily News.—It is
safe to say that Rev. Mr. Coone, the
new pastor of East Calgary Methodist
Church, will remember the reception
given him by his congregation last
night for some time to come. The
church was crowded to the doors long
before the first number of the program
was announced by the chairman.
Everybody was in good humor and the
"At Home" spirit was certainly made
manifest by the audience. About 8.15
the chairman, Rev. G. W. Kerby, the
pastor of Central Methodist church,
took charge of the program. The first
number was an address of welcome on
behalf of the congregation of East Cal-
gary church, presented by Mr. Gottle.
The address was as follows:

To the Rev. Mr. Coone. We, the
congregation of the East Calgary
Methodist Church, welcome you to
this community and to our church as
pastor and preacher, and we trust that
during your stay and work among us
you may have nothing but our best
wishes, and a hearty co-operation of all
members and the adherents of this
church, so that peace and harmony
may prevail and every department of
the work be crowned with success.
And while owing to ill health you were
obliged to have your own field of labor
we hope the change may be a great
benefit, and that your stay with us
may be a pleasant one to both pastor
and people. From what we know of
you and what good references we have
of your past labors, we are looking for-
ward to splendid results and that this
may be a marked year in the church's
history. (Signed by the congregation.)
Mr. Coone replied in a very entertain-
ing manner, stating that he had caught
the Western spirit and was prepared
to do his share in upbuilding the Cana-
dian West. Mr. Coone is well-known
here and is a son-in-law of Mr. Latimer.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

were made over by Hugh de Stoke to
the Priory of St. Mary Overy, in
Southwark, so we know the founding
of the edifice was prior to that. It
may have been in the ninth or tenth
century. In the church are many
tombs of notables, who lived in the
years ago.

The cemetery is also the resting-
place of thousands who have been for-
gotten in the dim vista of the long ago.

The storms of the centuries have
obliterated all traces of names and
dates from many of the tombs and
monuments, where

"Each in his narrow cell is forever
laid."

We sat in Gray's Pew, in one corner
of the church, walked through "the
long drawn aisles," viewed the stained
glass windows, inspected the altar,
with a candle-stick on either side,
looked up at oak timbers in the roof,
walked over slabs of marble which
cover the graves of people who lived
in the long ago, and stopped at a mon-
ument in the centre of one of the aisles,
where we read from an inscription it
was the tomb of Thos. Penn and
family. He was a son of William
Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania,
whose home is not far from here, and
is still in a good state of preservation.
He and his family are buried in the
grounds of the old meeting house at a
place called Jordan's.

We stood beside Gray's tomb, near
the south wall of the church, where he
is buried with his mother and aunt.
He died on July 30th, 1771, being the
last survivor of a large family. There
he lies with only a simple stone on the
church wall to mark the resting place.

John Penn erected a monument to
his memory a short distance from the
tomb, with quotations from his poems
engraved upon the marble, but the best
memorial to Gray is the spirit which
yearly brings hundreds of visitors to
gaze upon his tomb. Had it not been
for his genius Stoke Pogos would have
remained in obscurity, while now it is
heard of in every quarter of the globe.

We must come away and leave him
sleeping in "the yew-tree's shade"
"Beneath those rugged elms," while
"the ploughman's descendants still
plough the Stoke furrows, and "The
moping owl, with her brood still lives
in the "Ivy Mantled Tower."

Trial Catarrh treatment are being
mailed out free, on request, by Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are
proving to the people—without a
penny's cost—the great value of this
scientific prescription known to drugg-
ists, everywhere as Dr. Shoop's
Catarrh Remedy Sold by—All Dealers.

**In order to make room for
an entirely**

New Line of Xmas Goods

**we have decided to
make a**

CLEARANCE SALE

—OF ALL—

JAPANESE GOODS

**This does not mean a few
lines, but every article
must go if a Sacrifice Price
will sell it.**

**This Great Sale Com-
mences on SATURDAY 14,
and continues until the
goods are all gone.**

**BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS NOW.**

A. E. PAUL.

Next Cambridge's.

Well Tailored Clothing.

Neat, Stylish,
Perfect Fitting

garments distinguished for the

Faultless Manner

in which they are made, at prices we know will appeal to you.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, - Napanee.

Backache Plasters.

The Genuine P. B.—Backache plaster for 25c at Wallace's Drug Store.

Napanee Poultry Association.

The annual meeting of the Poultry Association was held on Wednesday evening when the following officers were elected: Hon. Pres., Uriah Wilson, M. P.; Hon. Vice-Pres., Harvey Warner, Esq.; F. F. Miller, Esq., W. T. Gibbard, Esq.; President, M. H. Fralick; 1st Vice-President, Geo. Degroff; 2nd Vice-President, H. E. Fralick; Sec.-Treas., Geo. T. Walters; Directors, D. L. Boice, W. F. Schell, F. C. Bogart, Geo. Fralick, Wm. Hall, W. H. Hunter, E. W. Metcalfe; Executive Committee, A. F. Chinneck, Herman Meng, E. J. Pollard, E. J. Walters, Jas. A. Wilson, Harry Scott, Geo. Degroff, H. E. Fralick, Geo. T. Walters; Superintendent, E. W. Metcalfe; Judge, L. J. Jarvis, Montreal. The annual winter show will be held on January 7th, 8th and 9th, 1908, and the management have been again able to secure the services of that well-known poultry judge, Mr. L. J. Jarvis, Montreal, who has given general satisfaction at the last two winter poultry shows here.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE

Napanee, Ont., October 11th, 1907.

Mrs. Minerva Jane Clarke,
Napanee, Ont.

DEAR MRS. CLARKE,

The officers and members of Napanee Lodge No. 861 O. O. F. extend to you and your family their deepest sympathy on the loss of your late husband our Bro. A. C. Clarke the sitting Vice Grand of our lodge. During his illness we all expected that his recovery was only a matter of a short time and his sudden demise was a shock to us all. You know as well as we how dearly he loved the work of Oddfellowship and what a deep interest he took in our lodge, and we can tell you that we appreciated that interest and his work and can say truthfully that his place will be difficult to fill on account of his special adaptability for his part.

We extend to you and to his family our heart felt sympathy in your sad bereavement and we trust that the All Seeing Eye of God the Father may

PERSONALS

Mr. Wm. K. Pruyn returned from the west on Friday last.

Mr. Herbert Pringle, of Victoria, B. C., is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Ira Pringle.

Mr. W. C. Scott, spent Sunday with his family here. He left for the west on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley, of Napanee, has taken a house in Belleville for three months, and will remove her mother, Mrs. Deming from Montreal to that city.

Mr. J. W. Shorts, Newburgh, is among those who took in the New York Excursion, on Tuesday.

Rev. E. Costigan, Deseronto, has been appointed to St. John's Church, Toronto. He leaves Deseronto at the end of the month.

Mrs. J. H. Derry is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Friendship, Kingston.

Mr. C. H. Curlette, Dorland, is spending ten days in New York.

Mrs. E. Brandon took in the excursion to New York, on Tuesday.

Dr. Beeman, Newburgh, is spending a couple of weeks at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley left on Tuesday for Montreal.

Mrs. L. Saul spent a few days last week in Watertown, attending the funeral of the late Geo. Adist, her cousin.

Miss Ella Ferguson, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, Morven.

For Quality and Quantity ask your dealer for the new big plugs of "Bobs" "Stag" and "Currency" Chewing Tobaccos.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Clancy, of Enterprise, spent a few days last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Coates, Roblin's Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Warner were in Newburgh last Sunday.

Mrs. Rev. Young, of Seagrave, Ont., is visiting friends in Napanee.

Miss Nellie Richards left last Wednesday for Toronto where she has secured a situation in the Bell Telephone office.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McAfee, of Tweed, spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Miller, of Pentwood, Lou., spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. Gould.

Miss Jettah Gould is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Bert Thompson, Deseronto road.

Mrs. G. D. Hawley and Miss Ethel Hawley were in Hamilton last week attending the wedding of Miss Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Clark, Orchard Point, Adolphustown, are visiting his parents in Kingston.

Mr. Wilbur Alkenbrack returned to High River, Alta., last week.

Mrs. F. E. VanLaven is spending a few weeks in Toronto.

Messrs. M. C. Bogart and W. T. Gibbard are spending the week at Beaver Lake.

Rev. Graham, Toronto, preached Educational Sermons in the Western Methodist Church, on Sunday morning, and in Trinity Church, on Sunday evening.

Mr. Hilton Finkle and daughter, Newburgh, left on Monday, for a holiday in New York.

Mr. T. B. Wallace is taking in the New York excursion.

"GIANT" TRIPLETS "Currency" "Bobs" and "Stag" Chewing Tobaccos, in big plugs. Quality always the same.

Mr. Frank Warman, of Clebrooke, spent Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Alex. W. Grange, of Napanee, left for Winnipeg, last Tuesday.

Mrs. Martha Finkle went to Newburgh, Wednesday, to visit friends and attend the Missionary Convention.

Mrs. C. M. Warner and Mrs.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Believing fully in up-to-date methods in conducting business, we have for some time been investigating different systems of handling charge accounts, and our decision has finally rested on the Huber Account Register, with its complete system.

The HUBER SYSTEM renders with each purchase, whether by phone or in person, an itemized bill with the past account added, thus showing the correct standing of your account at all times. The slip accompanying each order is a carbon copy, the original copy being placed in your individual department in the Huber Account Register. This method absolutely prevents any over charge, and does away entirely with the many petty annoyances accompanied with the old way of handling accounts. We are sure that you will welcome and appreciate our efforts in this direction. There is nothing too good for our customers.

Respectfully yours,

THE

MEDICAL HALL

NAPANEE'S LARGEST DRUG STORE

FRED L. HOOPER.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

An unusually large number of teachers and model students attended the sessions of the Teachers' Association held in the N. C. I., Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3rd and 4th.

The general business of the Association and discussions on the resolutions of the Ontario Educational Department completed the morning's work.

The afternoon session was opened with an address from the President, Inspector Nesbit. He spoke of the utility of the new equipment, of the transformation it would effect in the schools and how much the health of teacher and pupils depended on the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the school room.

The subject, "Reading," dealt with by Dr. Goggin, Toronto, was most interesting and helpful. By his own experience and illustrations of others' work, he showed the difference in trying to teach children to read where nothing but the bare A B C was given with nothing to interest or arouse a desire for reading on the part of the child and the improved methods of the present day teaching where a desire for reading is created at first by stories related, objects given or other devices followed.

Dr. Goggin also gave a practical talk on "Nature Study," which is, he said, "Nothing more than the old 'Object Lesson,' later, 'Development Lesson,' dressed up in the latest name 'Nature Study.'" He spoke of the practical, the esthetic and the spiritual side of it.

Too much praise cannot be accorded the cleverly written papers on "Fourth Class Literature," by Miss Wilson, Odessa, and "Canadian Literature," by Miss Hall, N. M. S. They were so highly classical in their style the Association passed a resolution that the editors be asked to publish them in the local papers.

A talk on "Art" by Miss Beeman, N. H. S., offered many suggestions that will be helpful to the inexperienced who have to teach clay modelling, drawing and color work.

A good program was given in the Opera Hall, Thursday evening, consisting of vocal and instrumental music by ladies and gentlemen from Napanee and Newburgh, recitations, and addresses, "The Public School from a Business Standpoint," by Warden Gallagher, and "Success in Life," by Dr. Goggin.

The very excellent papers and

Model School—Literary and Musical Entertainment.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 17th, an entertainment of an interesting character will be given in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Model School Literary Society, when an illustrated lime-light lecture will be given, dealing with Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The lecture will be given by Mr. Howard Haywood F. R. G. S. A., whose collection of views are of the very best, and will be exhibited by the oxy-hydrogen light. During the evening, the members of the Society will render several selections of music so that a real good evenings entertainment may be enjoyed by all who attend. The price of admission is 15 and 10c, to be obtained through the members of the society.

We are right on the undermentioned goods, White Wine, Cider, and pure English Malt Vinegars, all full strength; pure Pickling Spices in all kinds. Get your Jolly Jars, Fruit Jars, Fruit Jar Rings, Tops, and Bands from us where you always get them right.

THE COXALL CO.

Horticultural Society.

The bulbs for fall distribution among the members of the Horticultural Society have arrived, and are now in the hands of the Secretary, ready for distribution. The members who have not received them should call upon the Secretary and get them. The caretaker of the Park has during the past week put in 1800 Crocuses and 800 Tulips, which should add materially next spring to the cheerful aspect of this already popular spot. Some 200 Narcissus have been given to the school children to experiment with, and prizes will shortly be awarded to those who were most successful last summer with the seeds that were given them.

A weak stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse always means weak stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by All Dealers.

CAMDEN EAST.

Children's room and what a deep interest he took in our lodge, and we can tell you that we appreciated that interest and his work and can say truthfully that his place will be difficult to fill on account of his special adaptability for his part.

We extend to you and to his family our heart felt sympathy in your sad bereavement and we trust that the All Seeing Eye of God the Father may watch over you, that He may give you comfort and that you may feel and know that he has done all things for the best.

The memory of your husband will be to us as well as to you one to treasure for his good deeds and we trust that in the future as well as now the fact that we treasure the memory of him as a good Oddfellow will be a comfort to you

Yours in F. L. and T.

Signed on behalf of Napane Lodge No. 86.

U. M. WILSON, CHAS. FRIZZELL, Noble Grand, Rec.-Secretary.

MUSIC.

MR. CHAS. FISHER proposes to establish a music class for young people commencing Monday evening, November 4th, to continue weekly throughout the winter months. A limited number of boys and girls, from 8 to 15 years of age, will be admitted, and a central place of meeting will be provided. Mr. Fisher intends to give them a thorough course of lessons in the elementary stages of music, and in voice production.

Terms \$2.50 for 12 lessons, payable in advance. Apply between 7 and 8 p. m., except Saturday, to

CHAS. FISHER, Centre Street.

42dp



Men's - Overcoats

See our showing of Men's, Boys' & Youth's Overcoats. They will please you.

Graham & Vanaalstyne.

Mr. Frank Warman, of Clebrooke, spent Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Alex. W. Grange, of Napanee, left for Winnipeg, last Tuesday.

Mrs. Martha Finkle went to Newburgh, Wednesday, to visit friends and attend the Missionary Convention.

Mrs. C. M. Warner and Mrs. Forward, of Napanee, visited Kingston Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Perry, were in Kingston, on Wednesday.

Rev. W. H. Emsley preached Educational Sermons in Bloomfield, on Sunday.

Mr. Douglas Jemmett, left last week to attend Queen's University, Kingston.

Miss Carrie Scott is attending Normal School, in Kingston.

Lieut. Ernest Long, 14th Hussars, leaves to-morrow to take a course at the Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.

Mrs. John Timmins, of Bell Rock, spent last week with friends at Napanee.

Rev. Dr. John Potts, who has occupied so large a place in Canadian Methodism is seriously ill and his death may be expected at any time.

Miss B. Scott, of the Methodist Deaconess Home, Toronto, is expected to give an address in the Western Methodist church next Sunday evening at 7.

Mrs. T. B. Wallace and daughter, Helen, are spending a few days in Kingston.

Mr. A. F. D. Lacey, Enterprise, was in town on Wednesday.

BIRTHS.

WISKIN - At 16 Thomas Street, Peterboro, Ont., on October 16th, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. (Deb) Wiskin, a daughter. Kingston papers please copy.

Parish of Ernestown.

Sunday, Oct. 13th: Hawley at 10:30; St. Thomas, Morven, at 3 and St. Alban's, Odessa, at 7.

Won the Lamp.

Master John Booth, a pupil at the Collegiate Institute, was the winner of the Library Lamp, drawn for at Wonderland on Wednesday evening. The drawing was in charge of a committee of ladies, Miss Huff, Mrs. O. R. Laidley, Mrs. Thos. Huffman, Miss McGonegal, Miss Mathers, and Mrs. Metcalfe, and the way the Ladies conducted the drawing was perfectly satisfactory to everyone present. The drawing next Wednesday evening will be for a handsome clock now to be seen in the window of Chinneck's Jewellery store.

A very pleasant event.

On Monday evening last the committee representing the congregation of St. Patrick's church waited on Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hogan at their residence, East st, and presented Mrs. Hogan with a beautiful address and a purse of gold, on the occasion of Mrs. Hogan's retirement from the position of choir leader and Organist. She has filled the position for many years past and it was with sincere regret the congregation learned of her decision to give up the work which has given such general satisfaction for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were taken entirely by surprise and replied to the address with much feeling, after which a very enjoyable evening was spent.

A gymnasium and club room is being established in the Brisco Block on East street in the hall formerly occupied by the Foresters.

Mr. W. J. Normile is putting a new front in the building formerly occupied by Webster & Boyes and will move into the building shortly.

Before you buy a Heater or Range call and see our "Standard Oak," and "Canada Steel Range."

M. S. Madole.

A good program was given in the Opera Hall, Thursday evening, consisting of vocal and instrumental music by ladies and gentlemen from Napanee and Newburgh, recitations, and addresses, "The Public School from a Business Standpoint," by Warden Gallagher, and "Success in Life," by Dr. Goggin.

The very excellent papers and addresses must have been an inspiration to all who heard them. They will be an incentive to the teachers to return with renewed energy and enthusiasm to their work, aiming to give of their best to mould the minds and characters of the future men and women of our country to the highest ideals morally, esthetically and spiritually.

The officers elected were: President, Mr. J. Denyes, Principal N.H.S.; Vice-President, Miss Beeman, N.H.S.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Haggerty, Gosport; Committee of Management, the Principals of Napanee and Newburgh High and Public Schools, Bath and Odessa Public Schools; Auditors, Messrs. Flach and Edwards.

Mr. D. Hill, Manager of the Dominion Bank, and Mr. T. A. Dunwoody, were made honorary members of the Association.

A vote of thanks was tendered all who assisted in making the Convention a success and to the retiring secretary.

Irvine Hunter, a sectionman at Fredericksburgh, was brought to Napanee on Monday by Chief of Police Graham and lodged in the cells. The young man is a lunatic and caused quite a commotion in the cells on Monday evening. On Tuesday he was removed to Rockwood Asylum.

I have now on hand a full assortment of Mitts, Horse Blankets, and Rope and Leather Halters, etc.

M. S. Madole.

Learn Dress-Making By Mail

in your spare time at home, or Take a Personal Course at School

To enable all to learn, we teach on cash or instalment plan. We also teach a personal class at school once a month. Class commencing last Tuesday of each month. These lessons teach how to cut, fit and put together any garment from the plainest shirt waist suit, to the most elaborate dress. The whole family can learn from one course. We have taught over seven thousand dress-making, and guarantee to give five hundred dollars to any one that cannot learn between the age of 14 and 40. You cannot learn dress-making as thorough as this course teaches if you work in shops for years! Beware of imitations as we employ no one outside the school. This is the only experienced Dress Cutting School in Canada and excelled by none in any other country. Write at once for particulars, as we have cut our rate one third for a short time. Address:— SANDERS' DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL, 31 Erie St., Stratford, Ont., Canada.

nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by - All Dealers.

CAMDEN EAST.

The Ladies of St. Luke's Church, have secured the service of Mr. Howard Haywood, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia, a well-known popular lecturer, traveller, and author; who will give one of his illustrated lectures, entitled a Tour Through Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The lecture will be fully illustrated with a splendid collection of really beautiful views of the very best, descriptive of every feature of note and interest in Canada. There will also be exhibited, scenes showing the effect of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, also a display of moving pictures. A bumper programme is promised, and one great feature of this entertainment is, that the views will be shown by the oxy-hydrogen lime-light, which will give sixteen foot picture of great brilliancy, and perfection. The entertainment will be given in Hinch's Hall, on Wednesday night at eight o'clock. Admission 25c and 15c.

DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, men, machinery, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE GRAND PRIZE (HIGHEST AWARD) for which was given at the World's Fair, St. Louis.



If you have any questions about it write us.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SCENE FROM "THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH."



"I'll Blot Her Name out of the Bible."

Brisco Opera House, Napanee, Tuesday, October 15th.